

MASON'S
O.K. SAUCE,
O.K. PICKLES,
MANGO CHUTNEY,
WOBBERSHIRE
SAUCE,
MUSTARD SAUCE,
TOMATO CATSUP.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

Have YOU tried the
\$130 Smith \$130
MOTOR WHEEL
It can be attached to
any ordinary Cycle.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.
Phone 47.

No. 18,666. 號六十五百一千八萬一第 日五十二月正年午戊 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 7TH, 1918. 四拜禮 號七月三年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 500 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. 1463

OTARD'S

BRANDY.

Shipped by
OTARD, DUPUY & CO.
COGNAC.

SOLE AGENTS:

**CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & CO.**

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 76

NEW CARTRIDGES

JUST ARRIVED.

**FIRST-CLASS DAMP PROOF AMERI-
CAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.**
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp
proof material, steel lined inside with brass
casing 1 1/2 deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climates and are second to none for reliability
in the field.

We have also received a consignment of
B.S.A. Air Rifles.
INSPECTION INVITED.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co. [1165]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.**

Photographic Goods of Every Description
In Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
TELEPHONE 1219. [536]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 10.00	" 10 "
10.00	to 11.00	" 15 "
11.30	to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15	" 15 "
1.15	to 1.45	" 15 "
1.45	to 2.15	" 15 "
2.15	to 3.00	" 15 "
3.00	to 8.00	" 10 "

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 11.00 a.m. " 10 "
10.30 " to 12.00 noon " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 " 15 "
3.30 " to 5.00 " 15 "
5.00 " to 8.00 " 15 "
8.00 " to 8.30 " 10 "

NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.
Extra Car at 11 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.
Season and pinch tickets available for all
cars not already full, running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Comproceed Order representing Bank
Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [1488]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 5 Through Express p.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 15 Local p.m.	No. 17 Through Express p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Through Express p.m.	No. 23 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tsu)	dep. 7.00		6.50		6.40		6.30		6.20	
SHUI KUNG	dep. 7.05	6.40	6.55	5.40	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shun Chai	dep. 7.10	6.45	6.55	5.45	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Sheng Shui	dep. 7.15	6.50	6.55	5.50	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Fanning	dep. 7.20	6.55	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Tai Po Market	dep. 7.25	7.00	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Tai Po	dep. 7.30	7.05	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 7.35	7.10	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 7.40	7.15	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 7.45	7.20	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 7.50	7.25	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 7.55	7.30	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 8.00	7.35	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 8.05	7.40	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 8.10	7.45	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 8.15	7.50	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 8.20	7.55	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 8.25	8.00	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 8.30	8.05	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 8.35	8.10	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 8.40	8.15	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 8.45	8.20	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 8.50	8.25	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 8.55	8.30	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 9.00	8.35	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 9.05	8.40	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 9.10	8.45	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 9.15	8.50	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 9.20	8.55	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 9.25	9.00	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 9.30	9.05	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 9.35	9.10	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 9.40	9.15	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 9.45	9.20	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 9.50	9.25	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 9.55	9.30	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 10.00	9.35	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 10.05	9.40	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 10.10	9.45	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 10.15	9.50	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 10.20	9.55	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 10.25	10.00	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 10.30	10.05	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 10.35	10.10	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 10.40	10.15	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 10.45	10.20	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 10.50	10.25	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 10.55	10.30	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 11.00	10.35	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 11.05	10.40	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 11.10	10.45	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 11.15	10.50	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 11.20	10.55	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 11.25	11.00	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 11.30	11.05	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 11.35	11.10	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 11.40	11.15	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 11.45	11.20	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 11.50	11.25	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 11.55	11.30	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 12.00	11.35	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 12.05	11.40	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 12.10	11.45	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 12.15	11.50	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 12.20	11.55	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 12.25	12.00	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 12.30	12.05	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 12.35	12.10	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 12.40	12.15	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 12.45	12.20	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 12.50	12.25	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 12.55	12.30	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 13.00	12.35	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 13.05	12.40	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 13.10	12.45	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 13.15	12.50	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 13.20	12.55	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 13.25	13.00	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 13.30	13.05	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 13.35	13.10	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 13.40	13.15	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 13.45	13.20	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 13.50	13.25	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 13.55	13.30	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 14.00	13.35	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 14.05	13.40	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 14.10	13.45	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 14.15	13.50	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 14.20	13.55	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 14.25	14.00	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 14.30	14.05	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 14.35	14.10	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 14.40	14.15	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 14.45	14.20	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 14.50	14.25	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 14.55	14.30	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 15.00	14.35	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 15.05	14.40	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 15.10	14.45	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 15.15	14.50	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 15.20	14.55	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 15.25	15.00	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 15.30	15.05	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 15.35	15.10	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 15.40	15.15	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 15.45	15.20	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 15.50	15.25	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 15.55	15.30	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 16.00	15.35	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 16.05	15.40	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 16.10	15.45	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 16.15	15.50	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 16.20	15.55	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	5.10
Shau Shui	dep. 16.25	16.00	6.55	5.55	6.45	5.30	6.35	5.20	6.25	

INTIMATIONS

ALLISON PIANOS

AN INSPIRATION TO THE ARTIST.

MUSICAL STUDENT AND AMATEUR.

15% DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR CASH.

EASY TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED

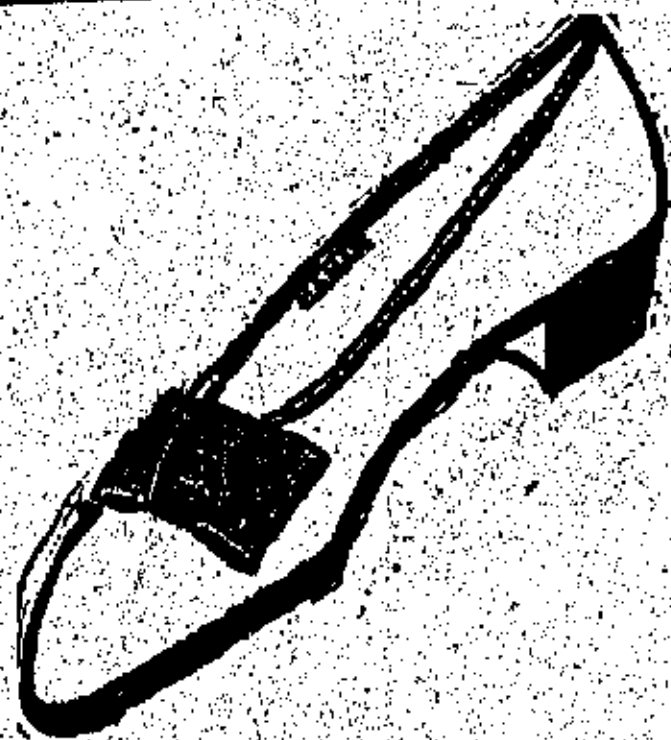
MOUTRIE'S

SOLE AGENTS.

[23-4]

PATENT LEATHER

PUMPS and SHOES



We now have a full stock of Shoes for Evening wear of various styles in all sizes and fittings.

MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, DES VREUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

[103]

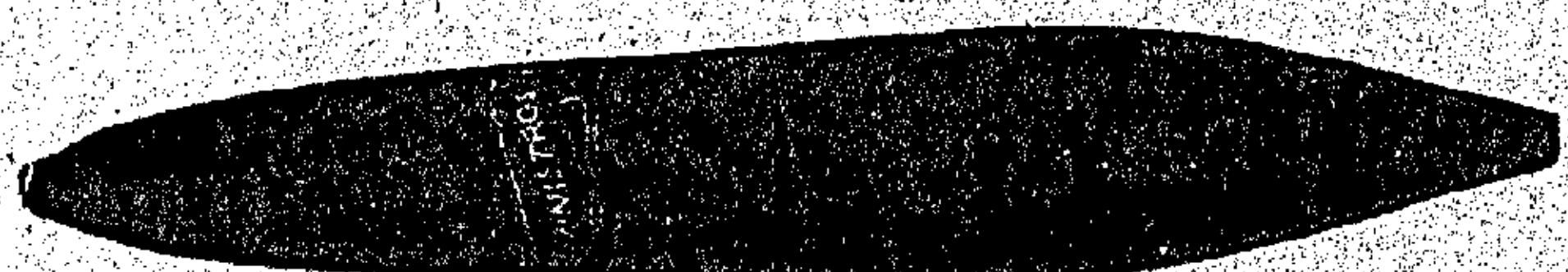
LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

MINISTROS CIGARS.

in boxes of 25



The great care exercised in the choice of each single leaf makes these Cigars beyond all doubt the most perfect ever produced.

\$4 per box duty paid.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

[1361]

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AND ROYAL MENAGERIE.

AGAIN TO-NIGHT!

OUR NEW PROGRAMME!

NEW ARTISTES!

NEW ACTS!

Remember we Promise a Change and we give it.

Notice: Special Train Cars will run before and after the Night Performances to within two minutes' walk of the Circus Tent.

NEXT MATINEE—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 9th.

Doors OPEN 3 P.M.

Commence 4 P.M.

When Children will be admitted all Half-Price to all parts of the Circus.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half-Price to the \$1 and \$1.50 seats.

BOOKING AT ROBINSON PIANO CO., DAILY.

W. HARMSTON, Proprietor.

C. M. BRUCE, Band Master.

R. ALTON & W. SYMONS, Agents.

[1033]

GRESSION STREET AFFRAY.

THE FIGHT WITH THE ROBBERS.

PRISONER COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The adjourned hearing of the case in which Ng Hing is charged with being concerned with others in the murder of Inspector M. O'Sullivan, Sergeant Clarke and Chinese detective at No. 6, Gresson Street, on the 22nd January was resumed, yesterday, at the Hongkong Magistracy, before Mr. J. R. Wood.

Mr. Longenotto said there were two witnesses who could identify the Chinese doctor, who gave evidence the previous day, as being one of the men smoking opium at the time they entered.

Dr. McKenny, Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, was recalled.

The Magistrate—Assuming that the prisoner received the wound in the chest before he received the wound in the mouth would it have been possible for him to run downstairs?—Dr. McKenny.

Yes.

Can you tell what calibre revolver was used?—No.

Sun Tai, recalled, said he had known the Chinese doctor for years, and saw him on January 22nd at No. 6, Gresson Street on the first floor when he entered. The doctor was smoking opium.

Ching Kam, another Chinese detective, recalled, said he saw the doctor on the day in question and spoke to him. Continuing, he said: After Sun Tai had gone upstairs I pointed to a room and asked the doctor: "Whose room is this?"

He replied that it belonged to some people. I asked him: "What are you?" He said: "I am a medicine seller."

The Magistrate—How is the man supposed to have got out?

Inspector Sim—He must have got out in the stampede long before the police came down.

The rent collector of the block of tenements in Gresson Street deposed that the principal tenant on January 22nd was a woman about thirty-three years of age.

The Chinese doctor, recalled, said—I heard the detectives say that I was present in No. 6, Gresson Street, but I was not there.

TWO ROBBERS CHASED.

Inspector Sim deposed—At 11.15 p.m. I was passing Gresson Street in a tram, on my way back from the Police Court. As the car crossed the end of the street I saw a Chinese in a light blue long coat lying on the footpath. I jumped off the car, and as I approached the man I noticed Chang Kam (Chinese detective) standing at the entrance to the stairway of house No. 10, Gresson Street. I asked him what was the matter, and he told me there was a robbery at No. 6, Gresson Street. I believe I put my hand down to take the revolver from him, with the intention of going to No. 6. Chang Kam was holding a revolver at the time. I was not armed and was only carrying a stick. Chang Kam asked me not to go. Just then a shot, which passed between the two of us, was fired from the stairway of No. 6. Chang Kam also fired a shot. I then turned back towards the Praya, thinking something serious was on foot. As I passed house No. 12 I saw Sun Tai on the staircase. He came on to the footpath, and I asked him what was the matter. He showed me his arm and said he was wounded. I went over to the Seamen's Institute, got on to the telephone, and called up the Central Police Station. As Central was engaged, I rang up No. 2 Police Station and instructed the interpreter to get all available men, armed with revolvers, to come to Gresson Street. I rang off and tried to get on to the Central Police Station again, but the line was still engaged. I stayed there for a few seconds and the operator put me on. I spoke to the Captain Superintendent, gave him an outline of the incidents, and asked for assistance. I then left the Institute, went on to the Praya, and was going to Gresson Street when I met Sergeant McWalter, who had a revolver. I was still unarmed. We went to Gresson Street and turned into a lane, keeping to the left. We continued along the lane, till we came into line with the back of the houses in Gresson Street. We looked to our right, but said no-one and then turned to our left and went out into Lun Fat Street. We went up to the second floor of No. 19, Lun Fat Street, and peeped through the window, our object being to command a view of the back of No. 6, Gresson Street. I left Sergeant McWalter there and told him to keep an eye on the back portion of the building. I went into Lun Fat Street and met

B.460, B.332, and B.281 (Indian constables). They were at the Praya and all were in plain clothes and had come from No. 2 Station. I sent B.410 to watch Lun Fat Street, and gave instructions to prevent persons from running away. All the men were armed.

Mr. Wood—Was he the constable shot?—Inspector Sim: Yes. I stationed B.332 at the Praya end and I took B.281—another Indian constable who had arrived in uniform—and B.266 to Gresson Street. When I got there I obtained a revolver from a Chinese constable. Immediately before I took the revolver I heard shots coming from the direction of the back part of the house. The front entrance to No. 6 was guarded by Sanitary Inspector Allan, who was stationed on top of the Seamen's Institute, overlooking Gresson Street, armed with a service rifle. From this position he commanded the entrance to the ground floor of No. 6, Gresson Street. After I got a revolver I ran back along the Praya into Lun Fat Street, to where Sergeant McWalter was on watch. The Indian constables were left behind in Gresson Street. I asked Sergeant McWalter whether he had seen anything. He told me that two robbers had come out through the back window of No. 6, Gresson Street, armed to the teeth. I told him to keep on watching, and went into Lun Fat Street. As I was on the footpath a couple of shots were fired at me, before I had time to draw my revolver, by two men who were about twenty yards away—between me and Queen's Road. One of them was dressed in a European navy blue suit, while the other was dressed in a Chinese long coat, which appeared to be not of the usual length. As I opened fire the man dressed in European clothing was running side-ways and firing. I fired three rounds in Lun Fat Street, but do not know whether the man was hit. The man fired at me a number of times. Both men went up Lun Fat Street to the arch. The one in the long coat went through the archway first. I do not know whether he fired. B.410, the Indian constable, who was standing at the corner of the shops, fired at the man, and the man dressed in European clothes fired point-blank at B.410, and then rushed to the archway. B.410 ducked his head and the shot missed him. B.410 and I followed the men into Queen's Road. They ran along Queen's Road East, and turned into Ship Street. There were a lot of people in Queen's Road East, so I did not fire. Both turned to the right into Ship Street in the direction of Kennedy Road. When I reached the corner of Ship Street they were a good thirty yards away from me.

LITTLE BOY KILLED.

I fired a couple of shots at them. They were still firing at us. I think the first shot fired in Ship Street killed a Chinese boy, who was opposite No. 26. The crowd had run away by this time.

INSPECTOR SIM'S STORY CONTINUED.

Inspector Sim, continuing his evidence, said:—The robber fired a second shot, which, I think, wounded a Korean gentleman, who was standing at the north corner of Queen's Road East and Ship Street. This Korean gentleman was a mere spectator, he was taken to No. 2 Police Station by his friend and removed to hospital. I pulled my trigger again, but missed. At that moment I saw a Chinese gentleman holding a Winchester rifle in Ship Street. I went across to him and took the rifle out of his hands, but he told me he had no ammunition. The Indian constables were still following the men up Ship Street. I also followed. I might here state that the man in blue waved his hand with the intention, I believe, of asking me to come no further, but I followed the constables. The man in blue then went up Schooner Street, and I lost sight of him. The other man turned to the steps which lead up to Hai Fung Lane, below Kennedy Road. I lost sight of him also. I called to two Indian and two Chinese constables, and told them to continue following the men. It was at this time that Sergeant Marriott, of the Dockyard Police, came up and asked me what was the matter. I said: "An armed robbery," and told him to shoot any robber he met. I then returned to Gresson Street. By that time the rescue party had arrived. Someone told me that the Captain Superintendent wanted me. I met him, and went with him to No. 8, Han Fung Lane, a Japanese house. In the front sitting-room we saw B.332 wounded. The man is still in hospital. We went through the house into the backyard and found the dead body of B.410. We then went into Ship Street and met Sergeant Marriott

of the Dockyard Police, who reported to the Captain Superintendent that he had killed a robber. I went to Schooner Street, and immediately below Sergeant Marriott's western portion of the verandah, No. 3, Hill Terrace, and just at the backyard of the Italian Convent at St. Francis' Street, I saw the man who was dressed in a navy blue European suit dead. Four revolvers were removed from the dead body. These I now produce; also 80 rounds of ammunition, which were taken from his person. I returned with the Captain Superintendent to Queen's Road East. That was a little after 12 noon. We were for a considerable time in Gresson Street, as shooting was still going on from the ground floor. I went to the telephone at the Seamen's Institute, and telephoned for the removal of the dead bodies. Then I returned to Gresson Street, and while I was there I saw R. O. Watt and Mr. Hanson—both armed—coming out of No. 6, Gresson Street, carrying Kwong Sang, who was wounded. The man was put into a motor-car and sent to the hospital. It was then that I knew that Inspector O'Sullivan and Sergeant Clarke were dead. Shots were still being fired from the ground floor of No. 6. At about 1.15 p.m. H. E. the Governor arrived. I saw Mr. Watt and the C.S.P. going upstairs of No. 6, and I saw the witness, So Yuet Ching, being brought out of the house; also another woman and a child, who were taken to No. 2 Police Station. H. E. the Governor went up to the first floor of No. 6, with the C.S.P., Mr. Watt, a few others, and myself at about 1.30 p.m. I looked into the cubicle at the back. H. E. stayed for a few minutes and then went down. Shots were still being fired from the back of the house. I went downstairs again, without removing the bodies of the two Europeans. H. E. the Governor, the C.S.P., and others went to the ground floor of No. 6, and Ho Hung spoke in Chinese to the man who had shut himself in the kitchen, and was firing. The man did not stop firing. After that two bombs were fired by Major Robertson, and I think, thrown into the backyard. The kitchen was then entered, and the robber was found inside wounded. He was carried out, put into an ambulance, and sent to the Government Civil Hospital. I have learnt that he has since died.

WHAT WAS FOUND IN THE CUBICLE.

I was in charge of the removal of the bodies of Inspector O'Sullivan and Sergeant Clarke. Inspector O'Sullivan was lying across Sergeant Clarke's head. The robber who was dressed in Chinese costume, escaped, and has not been captured. I found a box on the bed containing 132 rounds of ammunition. I picked up altogether twenty-four empty cartridges. The walls of the cubicle were peppered with shot. I also found an empty automatic magazine. Sergeant Clarke's hat had two bullet holes right through the brim. There was also a complete outfit of house-breaking implements. There were masks, wire gags, Chinese ammunition, stings, revolver, belonging to Kwong Sang, lying underneath the bed. Apparently, he had only fired four rounds, three of which had been discharged while one misfired. A pair of handcuffs, a crow-bar and chopper were found lying on the floor.

In the backyard of No. 6, Gresson Street I found the dead body of Kwong Kwai, Chinese Detective, who had been shot. Revenue Officer Watt is still in Hospital and unable to give evidence.

THE IDENTIFICATION PARADE.

Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., said—At 2.30 p.m. on February 13th, I held an identification parade at Victoria Gaol. The prisoner was placed with fourteen others, and the witness Sun Tai, one of the detectives, picked him out as one of the robbers at No. 6, Gresson Street. Sun Tai proceeded along the line and picked out another man, Lok Chan man, who had nothing to do with the robbery, and said that he was like one of the robbers, but he was not positive. Walking back along the line he pointed to another man who was clad in a long coat as being something like one of the robbers, but he was not sure. That man was unconnected with the incident. He pointed to prisoner again and said he was positive about him, and that he saw him lying on a bed in the rear cubicle. None of the men present live at No. 6, Gresson Street, first floor, but pointed out prisoner, Ng Hing, as having visited that address about ten days before January 22nd. She did not see him on the morning of the 22nd. So Yuet Chee identified the prisoner as having frequented Gresson Street. He says: "I saw him in the rear cubicle."

Mr. Longenotto—That is all the evidence I am offering.

The Magistrate (to prisoner)—You stand charged with the murder of Inspector O'Sullivan, Sergeant Clarke and Chinese constable Kwong Sang. You are not being tried in this Court; you will be tried at the Supreme Court on the 19th of this month. If you want to say anything you say at liberty to say it, and I will take it down, and what I take down the Judge will read. If you do not want to say anything you can keep quiet.

PRISONER MAKES STATEMENT.

Prisoner—I wish to make a statement in the witness-box.

The Magistrate—You will be asked questions if you give evidence in the witness-box.

Prisoner—I wish to give evidence in the witness-box. Prisoner was then sworn. He said: My name is Ng Hing, and I am a business man in the country. I am 25 years of age. My business is as a

Lak Lan, which is in Shun Tak. The name of the firm is Kuit Choi. My sister

in law is the head of the firm. I came into Hongkong in the 5th moon of last year. After I came to Hongkong, I went to Yau-nai.

The Magistrate—Have you left the Colony since you arrived here?

Prisoner—I wish the Magistrate to take down as I say. I went to Shanghai, also, for a time on the 13th of November. I then went to Canton. I came back from Canton in the early part of the eleventh moon, and went back again there, returning on the 19th of January. When I came back I went to live in the first floor of No. 6, Gresson Street, the place where the shooting of the Inspectors took place. I did not stay there before; I was staying along with my elder brother, Ng Min. On the morning of the 22nd of January, when the police came into the cubicle, I was present there. I was standing there when the police came in. I do not know the time, as I had no watch with me.

The Magistrate—Will you tell me what happened?

Prisoner—I was standing near the partition, and Ng Min and another man were lying across the bed. The Inspector and two other constables came in. We were all searched by them. Ng Min then asked the Inspector: "Give me a jacket," and the Inspector gave him a coat. Ng Min then asked to be allowed to put on his pair of shoes. After having put on his coat he sat on the side of the bed. I was searched by the man who said his arm had been injured (Sun Tai).

I pointed to the long coat, which was hanging on a wall, and said: "The long coat is mine." The Inspector gave me the long coat to put on. The third man, who was lying on the bed, got up and said: "Let me put on my coat as well." He then put on his coat. The Inspector asked them what they had. Ng Min made a motion with his hand and said nothing. The Inspector struck him down with a stick. The third man, who had got up from the bed, put his hand into a black box and fired a shot outside. The bullet struck Sun Tai's hand. Ng Min sprang to the box to take possession of it. The Inspector also attempted to take possession of it. Sun Tai caught me by my collar, and I was then shot in the chest by a shot which came from the direction of the bed. Sun Tai ran, and I followed him. I fell downstairs as I ran. After walking for about fifty paces I received a shot in the mouth. I laid down and a detective dragged me out of the Praya. He asked me where I came from and I said Shun Tak. He asked me where it was and I said "Lak Lau." He asked me my surname. I said it was Ng, and I gave my age as 23 years. He felt my coat; I had \$8 odd. He asked: "Anybody up on the floor?" I said there were four men and women. He got a risha and I was taken to the station. I had no revolver with me. I did not see Inspector O'Sullivan or Sergeant Clarke shot. I do not know the third man. He was a friend of my brother, and is the man who died in Hospital when I was there. That is all I wish to say.

Mr. Longenotto—Who was the fourth man who ran away with your brother? Prisoner: I did not see his face.

But four of you were sitting in the cubicle? No; there were only three of us.

The Magistrate—Sun Tai says you tried to get something out of the box yourself?

Prisoner—No; Sun Tai is telling lies. I will stick to my statement even if I have to be shot now. Sun Tai was catching hold of my collar at the time, and I was unable to move.

The Magistrate—There were two European officers shot. How many Europeans did you see? Prisoner: I saw only one European Inspector and two detectives. I did not see Sergeant Clarke at all.

The Magistrate—Have you any witness to call? Prisoner: No.

The Magistrate—Then, on this charge you stand committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court. With regard to the murder which was committed in December you will be remanded from week to week.

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HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

PATROLMEN ON SECTION DUTY.

Patrolmen on Section duty will be supplied with Best-cards, in addition to Best-slips, when proceeding on duty. These are to be returned to the Charge-Room when reporting off.

Instruction as to the duties generally of Section Patrolmen is being issued in the form of a printed page to be inserted as Departmental Order No. 15 (b) in D.O. Book.

A supply will be sent to Company Commanders, to whom application must be made for them by Platoon and Section Commanders. The latter will be held responsible for their issue to all ranks.

NO. 2. COMPANY.

All members of No. 2. Company, Band and Orchestra, are requested to meet at Headquarters Club at 6 p.m. on Friday, March 8th.

SANITARY BOARD.

Sanitary Inspectors who are members of the Police Reserve are relieved of all Police duties until further orders.

By Order.

T. F. HUGHES,

A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

Hongkong, March 6th, 1918.

ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS
AND DEALERS.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Association of Exporters and Dealers in Hongkong was held in the Chamber of Commerce Room, Chartered Bank Building, yesterday afternoon. Mr. W. A. Hannibal presided, and was supported by the Vice-Chairman, Mr. A. Van Andel and the following members of the Committee—Messrs. J. H. Brister, S. M. Churn, A. Forbes, R. H. Kotewall, A. D. Humphreys, U. Rumjahn, F. Syme Thomson and Leung Fai Nam, with the Secretary, Mr. E. A. M. Williams. The following were also present:—

Carvalho & Co., (H. A. Castro); Dodwell & Co., Ltd., (F. Syme Thomson); Gilman & Co., Ltd., (E. D. Souter); W. A. Hannibal & Co., (W. A. Hannibal); Holland China Trading Co., (A. W. van Andel); W. G. Humphreys & Co., (A. D. Humphreys); S. C. Ismail & Co., (Manuel Baptista); Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., (A. Derby); W. B. Loxley & Co., (James Smith); G. Martini, Ltd., (George Blair); Reiss & Co., (J. H. Brister); J. H. da Rocha & Co., (J. M. da Rocha); U. Rumjahn & Co., (U. Rumjahn); D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., (J. Joseph); The Hongkong Mercantile Co., Ltd., (R. H. Kotewall); Union Trading Co., (S. M. Churn and F. X. Remedios); B. Monteith Webb & Co., (B. Monteith Webb); Harry Wicking & Co., (A. Forbes and S. Pinna); and Wing Cheong, (Leung Fai Nam).

THE QUESTION OF TONNAGE.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—The export trade of this Colony during the past year has been carried on under ever increasing difficulties, and many questions appertaining thereto have been dealt with by your committee, as you will find set out in the report. Of course, the greatest difficulty and handicap has been the tonnage question, and whilst buyers have been prepared to pay prices demanded it has been in many cases impossible to ship owing to no space being available. This I am sorry to say, has been aggravated by some firms obtaining, or attempting to obtain, space by underhand methods which I need not detail, as any firm having been guilty of the practice will know all about it without me going further. The matter was brought to the attention of your committee, who took steps to try to find out and cope with the unusual situation, and it was suggested that we might follow the course adopted in Shanghai, viz., of space being distributed by a committee of the shipping companies of this Association or the Chamber of Commerce *pro rata*, that is, the tonnage available by a certain steamer should be handed over for distribution and shippers on application would be allotted space fairly and according to what they had been in the habit of shipping over a given period. Your committee fully recognize the difficulties, but if some such arrangement could be come to it would at all events secure just treatment for all, which is the object of this Association, and your new committee will continue to give this matter their earnest attention until such insidious methods of trading are stamped out. In doing this I feel confident that they will have the support of, if not all, at least the vast majority of members.

INSPECTION AND PACKING OF GOODS.

Suggestions have been made as to the advisability of trying to establish a godown where members of the Association could inspect and pack their goods under personal supervision and where they could, if they desired, secure the services of an expert to examine and report upon any particular article which the shippers might not consider themselves thoroughly familiar with or to receive mutual assistance in deciding cases where one might feel a little uncertain as to whether the goods tendered constituted a fair delivery under contract. Of course this is a question regarding which much is to be said for and against, and I just mention the suggestion as put forward, and your committee will be very glad to have any ideas from members on the subject. I might mention that the committee at all times welcome suggestions upon any matter which is likely to be beneficial to the particular business in which we are engaged, and I hope members will make full use of the Association and take advantage of the objects for which it came into existence.

I would draw your attention to the correspondence re Bristles, and this matter is still under consideration. Whilst quality claims, have of late been conspicuous by their absence, I think I am right in saying that this is due more to circumstances in the home markets than to any improvement in the quality generally or to the weight of paper and string. Buyers have been glad to get cargo and have winked at its shortcomings, but this will not be the case when things get back to normal, as they will then demand, and be able to demand, the quality expected, therefore this matter must be kept to the fore and not allowed to rest in abeyance. It is to be hoped that eventually some satisfactory standard will be arrived at which will put the business on a safer and sounder basis for all concerned.

EXPORT STATISTICS.

You will notice that the question of supplying exports and imports has been taken up by the Chamber of Commerce and I hope in the near future there will be available and should prove of great use and interest.

THE LATE MR. UN KAM WAH.

Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, I should like to say a word of sympathy with reference to the loss we have sustained through the death of our colleague, Mr. Un Kam Wah. He had been with us since the formation of this Association and was always ready to assist in every possible manner and to help things forward to the best of his ability, and in dealing with questions directly affecting the Chinese his services were of great value and highly appreciated by us. We learned of his death with feelings of deep regret, and in passing the vote of condolence as recorded on the minutes we felt we were voicing the sentiments of every member of this Association. I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. B. Monteith Webb, in seconding the motion, said:—I do not propose to take up much of your valuable time in unnecessary comment on the report which we have just heard, as I feel that we all very much appreciate the results which have been accomplished to date. It is to be hoped that some relief may soon be found for the shortage of tonnage, which is crippling our export trade, and I have no doubt that the Government will do all they possibly can to this end. With regard to the question of establishing a public godown, under the control of the Association, where cargo can be properly examined, packed, etc., there is no doubt, as pointed out by our Chairman, that much can be said both for and against such establishment, and I think it is a matter to which the incoming committee might, profitably, devote some of their time. I would suggest that they be requested to devote special attention to this matter, and that a general meeting of the members be convened in due course, to receive their report thereon. The report and accounts were then passed.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE.

On the proposal of Mr. J. SMITH, seconded by Mr. E. D. Souter, the members of the committee were re-elected with the addition of Mr. A. Derby, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., viz.—Messrs. W. A. Hannibal, A. Van Andel, R. H. Kotewall, A. D. Humphreys, U. Rumjahn, F. Syme Thomson, Leung Fai Nam and A. Derby.

NEW MEMBERS.

On the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. A. VAN ANDEL, the election of the following new members was confirmed—Ip Tak & Co., Pentreath & Co., and J. M. da Rocha & Co.

This concluded the business. At a meeting of the Committee which followed, Mr. W. A. Hannibal and Mr. A. Van Andel were re-elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, for the ensuing year.

COMPANY REPORTS.

HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The report of the General Managers (Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.) for presentation to the shareholders at the thirty-fourth ordinary general meeting, to be held on Saturday, states:—

The balance at Credit of Profit and Loss Account at 31st December, 1917, after allowing for the Interim Dividend of \$80,000 paid in August last and including the balance of \$43,547.21 brought forward from 1916, is \$217,237.53, which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—To place to reserve fund \$50,000.00 To pay a final dividend of \$1 per share 60,000.00 To pay a bonus of \$1 per share 60,000.00 To pay a bonus to staff 4,011.53 To carry forward to the credit of next year's account 43,226.02 In accordance with the Articles of Association Messrs. E. P. White, J. H. Wallace, and A. H. Skelton retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

The accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917, have been closed and (subject to audit) show a loss of about \$465,000. If the Credit balance of about \$63,000, brought forward from the previous account, is deducted, there is a balance of about \$402,000 at the debit of Profit and Loss, to be carried forward to the new account.

RACE COURSE CATASTROPHE

SIR FREDERICK LUGARD'S SYMPATHY.

The following telegram has been received by H.E. the Governor from Sir F. J. D. Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.—

"Lagos, 5th March, 1918."

"Governor, Hongkong.
"Deeply grieved to hear of disaster. Please convey sympathy Chinese sufferers."

STEALING FROM DEAD BODIES.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese member of the Fire Brigade was charged, on remand, with stealing a gold bangle, valued at \$27, from a dead body, at the Race Course.

A Chinese fireman deposed that defendant picked up the bangle and informed the foreman of the Fire Brigade about it. He also told witness that he intended returning it, and walked towards a Police Inspector, after which he disappeared.

The Magistrate—Were the firemen picking up articles of jewellery, along with the police officers and handing them over?

Inspector Sim said, at that time no orders were given to the firemen, to pick up jewellery. The jewellery, as far as possible, was placed by the side of the bodies nearest to where it was found in each case. Inspector Sim added that defendant had a very good character and had committed many acts of bravery.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced the defendant to six months' hard labour.

A Chinese coolie was charged, on remand, with stealing a brass pan, valued at \$7, said to be the property of M. Y. San & Co., who had a booth next to that run by Mr. Blake at the Race Course.

An employee of M. Y. San & Co. identified the pan, which was half-burnt. Defendant had been employed by Mr. Y. San & Co. some time previously.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to three weeks' hard labour.

A Chinese youth was charged, on remand, with stealing two pieces of gold at the Race Course.

His master gave him a good character. Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

AN UNLAWFUL CHAIR-COOLIE.

A Chinese, who looked weak and emaciated, was charged with being in charge of a public chair without a licence.

Serge Blackman stated that the man had previously applied for a licence, but it was refused as the man was not thought to be strong enough for the work.

Mr. Dyer Ball advised defendant to find some employment and imposed a fine of \$3.

"BEGGING NOT ALLOWED."

A Chinese was charged with begging in Charter Road.

Serge Pitt said the defendant was in the habit of exposing the stump of his leg and asking for alms. Previous convictions were proved, and it was stated that the man had been sent to Canton many times.

Mr. Dyer Ball, in imposing a fine of \$5, with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour, told the man that he had to learn that begging was not allowed in this Colony.

THE EXTRADITION CASE.

The case in which the Chinese Authorities applied for the extradition of four Chinese to Canton on a charge of kidnapping, is still proceeding, the order for extradition not having been made as stated previously.

Mr. Agassiz is appearing for the fourth defendant, and the case will continue for some time.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF FORMER HONGKONG RESIDENT.

CHILD KILLED BY A TRAIN BEFORE HER MOTHER'S EYES.

Word has been received by the American Consulate-General that Nancy Ellen Sawyer, the seven-year-old daughter of former Vice Consul J. B. Sawyer and Mrs. Sawyer, was killed by a Southern Pacific electric train on February 2nd, 1918, in Berkeley, California.

The accounts indicate that the child was out walking with her mother, and at the railway crossing released her mother's hand and started to run across the street. Mrs. Sawyer saw the approaching train and called to the child. In the middle of the track, bewildered by the oncoming train, the little girl stood motionless. Mrs. Sawyer screamed and covered her face while the train struck the child and passed over her.

Mr. Sawyer left the U.S.A. Consulate-General, Hongkong, in November, 1916, to resume his former work in connection with the Immigration Service of the United States in San Francisco.

ANNUAL SALE OF PONIES.

The usual public sale of ponies at the conclusion of the race meeting took place yesterday afternoon at the Fountain opposite the City Hall and was conducted, as in previous years, by Messrs. Hughes & Houghton, Mr. F. C. M. Hurley wielding the hammer. There were fewer ponies than last year, a smaller crowd of buyers and spectators and poorer prices.

Bubble Sand fetched the best price, which was \$210. Camouflage realised \$195. A number of the best ponies were withdrawn and will be seen in the Gymkhana, which commences on April 6th.

Below will be found a list of the ponies sold with the prices paid and names of the buyers:—Mary, Mr. Look Man, \$20; Grey pony, Mr. Oswald, \$45; Bay pony, Mr. Yim Fai Him, \$30; Nookhope, Mr. Wilman, \$45; Gray pony, no bids; Blue dun pony, Mr. Cheong, \$40; Nannan, Mr. Cheong, \$40; Black pony, no bids; Ole Bill, Mr. Wilman, \$35; Broken Doll, Mr. G. W. Gegg, \$65; Second Violin, Mr. Calluzzo, \$70; Morning Glory, (Srd. Wong Nei Chong Stakes), Mr. Leaton, \$90; Bubble Sand, (winner of Hacing Stakes and 3rd Valley Stakes), Mr. Staves, \$210; Sporting Stakes, Mr. G. C. Moxon, \$100; Buster, Mr. Yim, \$25; Lusitanian Pearl, Mr. Basko, \$85; Ebony Pearl, Mr. Cheong, \$85; Glorious Pearl, Mr. Sedgwick, \$75; Dandy Dahlia, Mr. Yim, \$30; Sunrise Dahlia, no bids; Sunray Dahlia, Mr. G. C. Moxon, \$75; Unique Dahlia, Mr. Wilman, \$55; Coronet Dahlia, Mr. Carcin, \$100; Meadow Mouse, Mr. Wilman, \$65; Field Mouse, Mr. Cheong, \$45; Church Mouse, Mr. Dowbiggin, \$135; Brown Mouse, withdrawn; Grey Mouse, withdrawn; King Tom, Mr. R. M. Dyer, \$50; King Jim, Mr. Johnson, \$70; Arizona, Mr. Cheong, \$45; The Spec, withdrawn; Over There, withdrawn; Pecked, skill, (2nd Wong Nei Chong Stakes), withdrawn; Yzer, Mr. Wilman, \$50; Haggis, Mr. Gegg, \$50; Glen Ross, Mr. Wilman, \$50; Bill Brewer, Mr. Yim, \$40; Camouflage, (2nd Valley Stakes), Mr. Staves, \$195; Wallaroo, Mr. Yim, \$30; King Dick, Mr. Cheong, \$40; Herod, Mr. G. C. Moxon, \$105; Fraud, Mr. G. C. Moxon, \$60; Tittle (late Tittle Mouse), withdrawn; First Violin (late Aerilini), Mr. Cheong, \$45; and Rutus, withdrawn.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KUOI SAN PO."]

March 6th.

SITUATION AT YEUNGKONG.

General Lung's leader, Luk Chiu-chan, and his artillery corps are still stationed at a place about 100 miles away from Yeungkong City. They will renew their attacks when reinforcements arrive from Kiangchow.

ARMS FOR GENERAL LUNG.

The Peking Government, after receiving information that General Lung's troops have again occupied Yeungkong, has ordered the Shanghai Arsenal to supply the General with 600 machine-guns. Arrangements have been made for the transportation of these weapons to Kiangchow.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The Tsuchun, Mck Wing-sun, has ordered all the artillery corps of the 1st division to Kiangchow. Large bodies of troops have been despatched to Shuihing.

General Luk Wing-tung, owing to the importance of Shuihing, which is called the throat of the two provinces, has sent four regiments of Kwangai troops and the artillery corps to protect the place.

Commander Lam Fu, owing to the great loss of his troops in the recent battle at Yeungkong, has requested permission to recruit new soldiers to fill the vacancies.

PEACE TALKS.

A message from Shanghai states that owing to the grave situation of the State, the Peking Government has wired to the provinces requesting them to settle all internal disputes, so that Government may take steps only to face the German menace in Siberia.

ARMISTICE AT HUNAN.

An officer who has returned from the Hunan front reports that an armistice has been arranged. Commander Ma Chai, who was dispatched from Canton, will return with his forces to Canton.

CANTON, March 6th.

THE SITUATION OF YEUNG KONG.

The report that Yeung Kong has been recaptured by Canton troops is untrue. It is still in the hands of Lung's troops, who occupied it about a week ago. Serious fighting in this district is expected shortly.

KONGMOON.

The Tsuchun, who reported that General Lung's troops were approaching Kongmoon from various directions, has ordered the Commander Lau Chi-luk to send reinforcements to bar their progress.

GENERAL LUNG'S NEW ARMY.

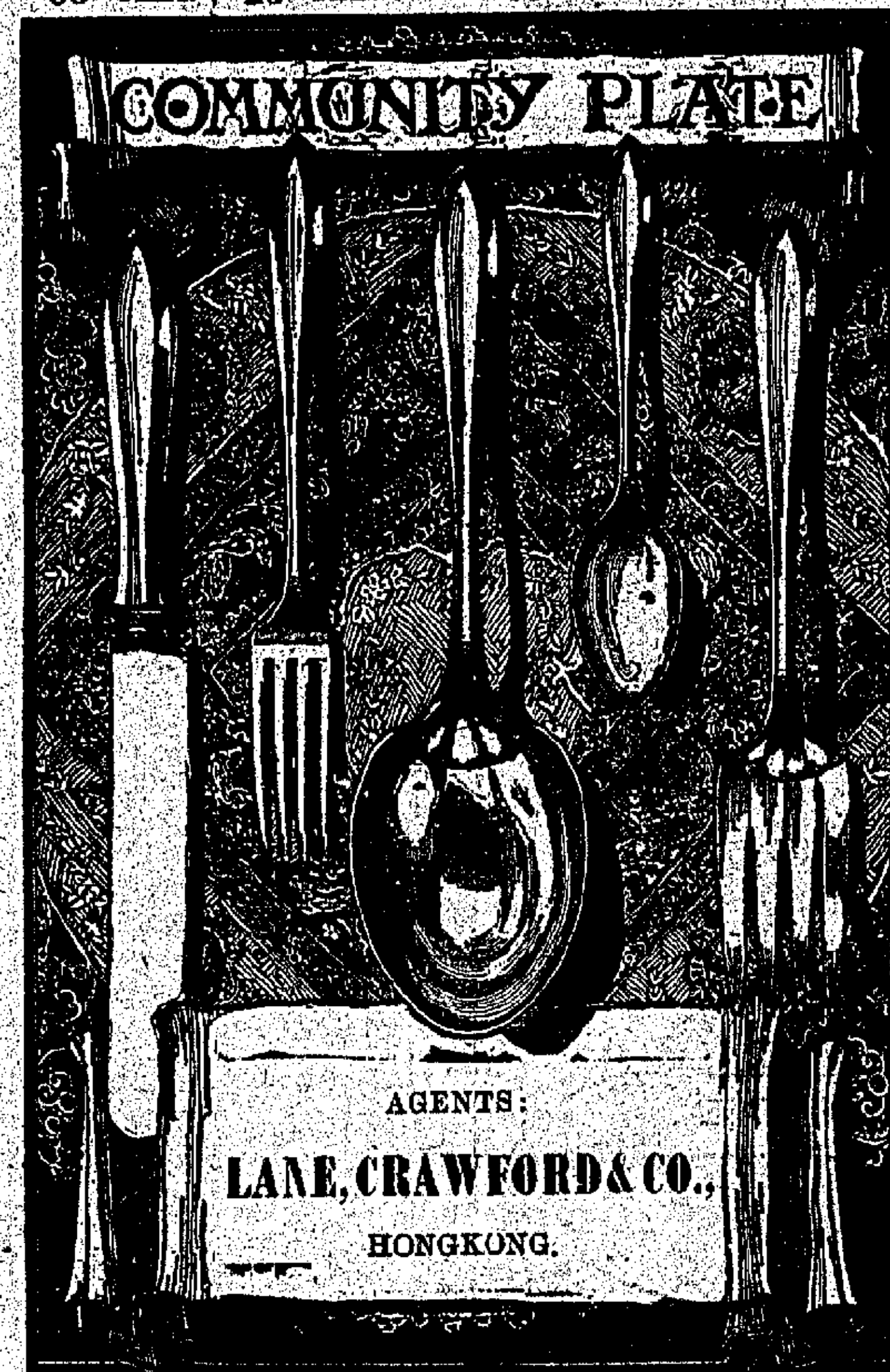
Leader Wu Ling-sun, who was sent by General Lung Chai-kong to recruit new soldiers from Fokien, has returned and reports that 120 regiments of new soldiers are on the way from Fokien to King Chow and that they will soon be despatched to Yeung Kong.

THE MURDER OF ADMIRAL CHING.

We learn that four persons were arrested yesterday in connection with the murder of Admiral Ching. The seven-ten students of the Naval Academy, who were arrested, have been released.

INTIMATIONS

"THE ARISTOCRAT OF THE DINING TABLE."
STOCKED IN
FOUR DESIGNS AND THREE QUALITIES.
GUARANTEED
50 YEARS, 25 YEARS AND 10 YEARS RESPECTIVELY.



JUST RECEIVED AN EXCELLENT SELECTION
HALL MARKED
STERLING SILVER GOODS
SUITABLE FOR
WEDDING, COMPLIMENTARY AND
CHRISTENING GIFTS.

(10)

Isn't it annoying to have your guests ring and ring and finally leave because your doorbell is "out of order"?

Keep your bell well with

GE Bell-ringing Transformers

NEVER OUT OF ORDER—NEVER EXHAUSTED

FOR SALE BY ELECTRICAL DEALERS.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,
Sole Agents.
Hotel Mansions. Telephone 1990.

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

NEW SHOES

— FOR —

LADIES'

AFTERNOON WEAR.

STYLISH BOOTS & SHOES

JUST ARRIVED!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY
(British Section).

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that accommodation for First-Class Passengers will be provided on the GOODS TRAIN leaving Kowloon at 12 Noon on SATURDAY, 9th instant, calling at TAIPO and SHINGO SHUI.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.
Kowloon, 6th March, 1918. [1749]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.
NOTICE.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Fodder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

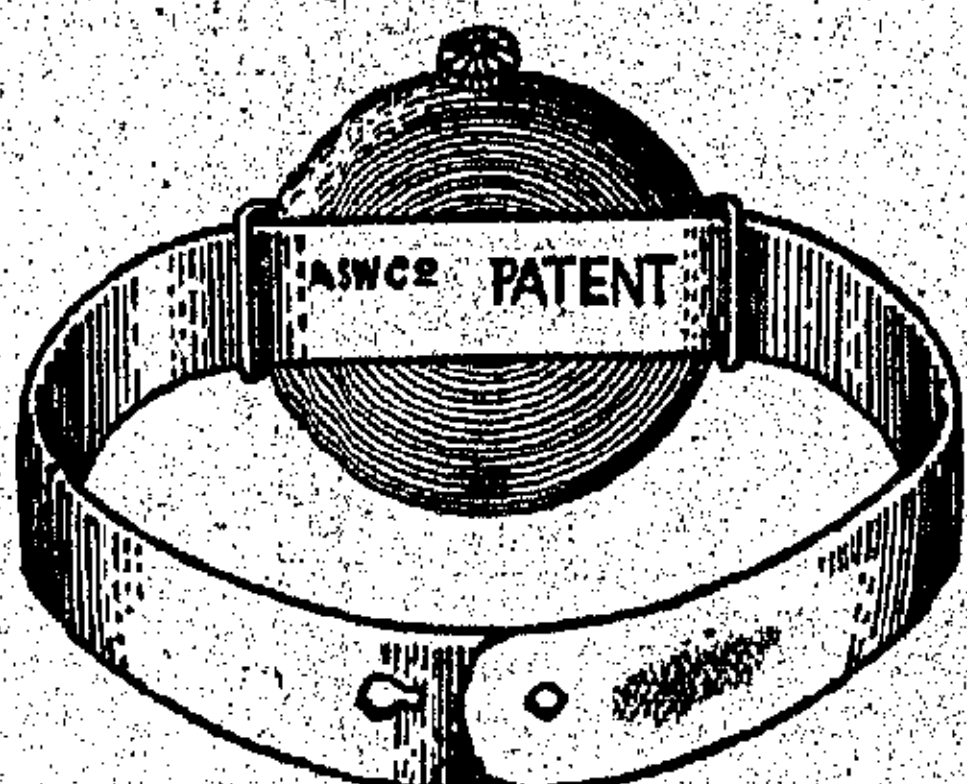
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 27th March, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESSON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1918. [1747]

NOTICE.

PATENTS ORDINANCE 1892.

GAMMETER'S PATENT.

IMPROVED MEANS OF SECURING WRIST WATCHES TO WEARER'S WRIST.



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that His Majesty's LETTERS PATENT (No. 12,031) were granted in the United Kingdom on the 25th August, 1916, and in the PATENT OFFICE, have also been granted in HONGKONG, to ERNEST OTTO GAMMETER for the above invention.

ANY PERSON infringing the rights of the Patentee will be proceeded against according to law.
Hongkong, the 6th day of March, 1918.
DENNIS & BOWLEY,
Solicitors for Ernest Otto Gammeter,
Anglo-Swiss Watch Company,
1, Dalhousie Square, Canton. [1748]

WANTED.

EUROPEAN OVERSEER for about three months to supervise Reinforced-Concrete Work. Wages \$200 per month.
Apply by letter with copies of testimonials to—
Messrs. LITTLE, ADAMS & WOOD,
Shamshin, Canton. [1744]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PURCHASERS OF PARI-MUTUEL TICKETS on the 5th Race, Second Day, for Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners, also Cash Sweep ticket holders, of following Races can obtain a refund on production of their tickets at the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEKE, CHATER ROAD, between the hours of 3.30 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. on MONDAY, 4th March, 1918, until 29th March (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).

HOLDERS OF UNPAID WINNING TICKETS (Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners) will also be paid at the same place and between the same hours as stated above on production of their tickets.
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Accountants to the
Hongkong Jockey Club. [1717]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Firm of A. R. MARTY, Rene Salle Successor, has as from the 12th February, 1918, sold to MESSRS. P. A. LAPICQUE & Co., the S.S. "HANOI," which insures the Postal Service between Hongkong and Haiphong, and also the right to use the name of A. R. MARTY, Compagnie de Navigation Tonkinoise.

The business will hereafter be carried on by Messrs. P. A. LAPICQUE & Co., No. 4, Queen's Building, Telephone No. 950.
P. A. LAPICQUE & Co.,
MAISON, A. R. MARTY,
Rene Salle, Successor.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1918. [1740]

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1914).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above LOAN are hereby notified that redemption of the BONDS DRAWN on 20th February last will begin on 1st March, 1918.

Payment in cash or its equivalent will be made at the BANK OF CHINA and BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS or any of the Branches of the above Banks and also at the Shanghai Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORP. LTD.

Any bond of which the following are the two terminal numbers, namely, 88, 14, 23, 35, 47, 61, 63, 67, 77, 86, 90, is a DRAWN BOND.
F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs. [1727]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 9th March, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 5th March, 1918, until SATURDAY, the 9th March, 1918, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 27th February, 1918. [1713]

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1918, until SATURDAY, the 23rd March, 1918, both days inclusive.
By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1918. [1742]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1918, at 12.30 p.m., when the proposed Resolution passed at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING convened for that purpose and held on the 14th February, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

"That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read, as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of the Meeting."

Should the above Resolution be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

A Print of the Memorandum as proposed to be altered can be seen at the Head Office of the Company.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1918.
O. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [1714]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SECOND YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House, on MONDAY, the 18th March, 1918, at 5.30 p.m.

By Order,
E. DES VŒUX,
Secretary. [1730]

THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS OF HONGKONG.

THE 37th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS will be held in the Institution Rooms on FRIDAY, 29th March, at 9 p.m.

S. BAKER,
Hon. Secretary. [1741]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

NOTICE.

THE TEA DANCE which was to be held on FRIDAY next the 8th inst., is CANCELLED.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager. [1736]

STRAITS MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD.

DISPENSARY Buildings, Raffles Place (Singapore), are HONORARY AGENTS of the IMPERIAL MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD, where subscription are received, new Members are enrolled and all Members are welcomed as Visitors during their stay in port.

11389

G. B. B. NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POST OFFICE between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
44, Connaught Road Central. [1809]

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Buildings
HOUSES on Shamshin, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [18]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. [1683]

WANTED.

TWO or THREE LARGE OFFICE ROOMS in Central Locality. First floor preferred.

Apply to—
TONG SENG & Co.,
18, Queen's Road Central. [1687]

WANTED.

A T. the FRANK for a little girl of 24 years resident EUROPEAN NURSE.
Apply—
Box No. 25,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1698]

WANTED COMPANION-GOVERNESS.

ENGLISH LADY in Malay States requires in March a European Companion-Governess for her daughter aged fourteen. Usual English, good French, and Music; to accompany family later in the year to New Zealand and thence to England as soon as permitted; must be energetic and good traveller, age 25-35 years. Salary \$100 per annum and all found. All passages money paid.
Apply fully by letter with copies of testimonials and photographs to
Box No. "1318,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1729]

PROPOSALS FOR FROZEN BEEF AND MUTTON.

Headquarters Philippine Department, Office of Department Quartermaster, Manila, P.I. Sealed Proposals will be received here until 11 A.M. April 3rd, 1918, and then opened for furnishing about 6,000,000 lbs. Beef and 75,000 lbs. Mutton. Further information on application. [1721]

FOR SALE.

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155, Peak.

Apply—
DUNCAN CLARK,
Care of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. [1711]

FOR SALE.

PIANO, excellent condition, half cost price.
Apply—
PIANO,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1743]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES!

SAUSAGES!

A Variety to suit all tastes
OXFORD SAUSAGES.
CAMBRIDGE " "
PORK " "
BEEF " "
LIVER " "
BOLOGNA HEAD CHEESE.
BLACK PUDDING.
WHITE " " " " " "
[1623]

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DIRECTORY OF PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES

FOR CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA.

"Hongkong Daily Press" Office.

Price: Cloth Cover --- \$1.25 Paper --- \$0.50

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
HYGIENOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND

PERFECTLY SAFE

DISINFECTANT.

THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF

INFECTIOUS AND

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

TELEPHONE 616

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. LUCIA FLORENTINA VIEIRA RIBEIRO and family, and on behalf of the family of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. L. M. SPENCER ROZARIO, gratefully acknowledge the many expressions of sympathy and floral tributes in their aid and bereavement—Shanghai and Japan papers please copy. [1745]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 7TH MARCH, 1918.

ONCE BITTEN, TWICE SHY.

Of the many interesting matters referred to at the annual meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce none was of greater importance than those relating to the Germans. We have so recently urged the danger of allowing enemy subjects to be at large in China that we do not think it necessary to return to the question, except to say that our own information does not lead us to share the confidence expressed by Mr. J. B. SURRO, the Commercial Commissioner for New South Wales, that if representations were made to the Chinese Government they would lose no time in internment these people. As a matter of fact, the danger of neglecting to take this precaution has been repeatedly pointed out, and the Ministers of the Entente Powers at Peking, unable to convince the Chinese Authorities that there was any precedent for deportation, have been pressing for some time past that the subjects of the Quadruplex should be placed under restraint. So far they have failed in their object, but now that the liberation of the prisoners of war in Siberia has created such a serious situation we may reasonably hope that all parties in the Republic will realise the necessity for acting in the direction indicated without further delay. Regarding the treatment of Germans after the war, it will be noticed that the Chamber of Commerce, through its Chairman (the Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK), records for the third year in succession, its conviction that they should not be allowed to return to the Colony, "save under such terms as will afford complete control over all their actions." The small and timid minority in Hongkong

who fear the effect of such a policy upon local trade and that it is small was conclusively proved by the public meeting which was held in the Theatre Royal to discuss this matter last April—would do well to remember that the closing down of German businesses in the Colony as a war measure, though viewed at the time with misgivings in some quarters, has not been followed by any disastrous consequences. On the contrary, the membership of the Chamber of Commerce has increased, and, by the elimination of the long-credit methods introduced by the Germans as a means of diverting business from their British competitors, the highly speculative buying, and consequent over-trading, which formerly existed, has disappeared, with the result that trade is in a much healthier condition. Apart from any question of sentiment, the conviction is rapidly spreading, as a result of the investigations that have been made since the outbreak of war into the methods employed by Germany to capture the markets of the world, that the British Empire would be guilty of criminal folly if it were to permit the Germans again to enjoy the freedom which they so scandalously abused in the past. As one writer has said, "Germany owed her progress very largely to two factors—British generosity and German dishonesty." She was as unfair a trade competitor as she is unscrupulous as a fighter. Before the war, as Mr. SURRO reminded us, she had a monopoly of the metal interests in India and Australia, and steps have already been taken to render a repetition of this impossible in the future. In ever-increasing numbers commercial organisations and statesmen are expressing views in sympathy with those of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce in this connection, as the news columns of this paper have borne witness during the past twelve months. Only a month or two ago Sir EDWARD CARSON declared, amidst cheers: "Never again are we going to have the peaceful penetration of amiable Germans. Never again are we going to allow Germany to build up her reserves of war under the guise of the peaceful carrying on of business. These are the great lessons that we ought to have learned. If the people of the British Empire ever again tolerate anything approaching the system that was in vogue before the war this war will have been waged in vain. On behalf of the martyrs of that system—because the men in the trenches and on the seas who have lost their lives during this war were the martyrs of that system—I appeal to all to see that never again in this country shall these ghastly German ideas of trade or business be allowed to hold up their heads." That these sentiments are not confined to the British Empire, or even to the Entente Powers, is shown by the fact that a referendum of the United States Chambers of Commerce overwhelmingly favours a resolution warning business men in Germany that an economic combination will be formed against them unless a Government responsible to the people is given power in Germany. The suggested action, it is explained, involves "no thought of revenge or punishment, but is based upon the logic that only through industrial intercourse with the United States can the military party in Germany get the sinews with which to precipitate a second great world-war."

The Theatre Royal should be filled this afternoon, when Dr. Sherwood Eddy will give a lecture, under the chairmanship of H.E. the Governor, on "Experiences in the War Zone." The meeting will commence at 5.45 p.m., and is open to all men.

The Royal Naval Quadrille Club held their annual fancy dress dance in the Royal Naval Theatre on Tuesday night. There were a number of Naval officers present among a very large attendance. The dance was a success in every way, the fancy costumes being numerous and varied. The judges had some difficulty in awarding the prizes, but their judging was generally approved. Miss Stoneman presented prizes to the following:—Mrs. Hunt as Black and White, Petty Officer Woodley as an Allied Signalman; Miss Goodall as a Munition Worker (special prize). Prettiest Costumes:—Mrs. Graham, Crinoline; Mr. Tatam, Prince. The dance was thoroughly enjoyed and lasted till 2 a.m., the music by Mr. Alderman at the piano being excellent. Chief Writer Smith, R.N., Writer Lister and Petty Officers Woodley and Adams were prominent among the organisers.

The annual meeting of the China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., will be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on the 27th inst. at 11.30 a.m.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals: Sam Wing, \$50; and Belilos Girls' School (2 months), \$20.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER EPIDEMIC.

DISEASE ON THE INCREASE.

At the meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board yesterday, the President said that the Committee appointed to deal with Cerebro-Spinal Fever had met several times, and the minutes of these meetings would be circulated. He added that there was no doubt that the disease was slightly increasing, but there was nothing to be alarmed about.

In reply to Mr. Bowley, who asked if the disease were more pronounced in any one district, the President said that, as far as could be ascertained at present, the epidemic was more pronounced in the most crowded localities.

Lieut.-Col. Crisp asked whether the Committee was considering the question of holding the flower-show indoors or outdoors.

The President replied that the possibility of holding the flower show in the Public Gardens, in place of the City Hall, was under consideration.

The Medical Officer of Health gave figures in connection with the epidemic, remarking that she was afraid the disease was on the increase. The number of cases during the first week was 23, with 22 deaths. In the second week, there were 62 cases and 33 deaths; and during the third week there were 72 cases and 38 deaths. On March 4th, 33 cases were notified, including 12 deaths, and that day 18 cases had been notified with two deaths.

QUARANTINE IMPOSED AT AMOY.

The following telegram, dated March 6th, 1918, has been received from His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Amoy:—"Quarantine imposed on arrivals from Hongkong."

CORRESPONDENCE.

NAMOIA ISLAND RELIEF FUND
[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

In response to the appeal which appeared in a recent issue of your paper, the following amounts have been received from Hongkong either through us or sent to Swatow:—

Captain T. Hall	10.00
Anonymous	5.00
Messrs. Cawajee Paltanjee	25.00
R. B. Cooper, Esq.	10.00
Miss Ferguson	12.00
S. A. Sopher, Esq.	5.00
A. H. Harris, Esq.	50.00
Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.	1,000.00
G. Piercy, Esq.	20.00

Foreigners and Chinese in Swatow have subscribed liberally, but Dr. Whyte writes that further funds are urgently needed to meet the distress caused by the earthquake.

Donations, either to the undersigned or sent direct to Dr. Whyte, of the English Presbyterian Mission, Swatow, will be thankfully received.—Yours faithfully,

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.

"THAT OUT OF EVIL GOOD MAY COME."

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—I hope it is not too late to appeal to holders, as well as prospective purchasers, of lottery tickets for such of the Races as were abandoned in consequence of the recent terrible disaster in Hongkong, to contribute the price of those tickets, whether refunded or as yet unpaid, to the War Charities Fund. The money was intended for speculative investment in any event, and I am sure that the return of the suggested investment, in the majority of cases at all events, will be more satisfying to the donors than it would have been if there had been no occasion to make this appeal. These contributions will go some way towards making good the shortage in the contribution which would otherwise have been forthcoming from the funds of the Race Club.—I am, etc.,

Amoy, 1st March, 1918. E.G.L.

THE WAR.

THE BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES.

SPEECH BY FIRST LORD.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S LETTER.

NEWSPAPER DISAGREES WITH VIEWS.

BRITISH LABOUR AND THE WAR.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

AUSTRALIANS' SUCCESSFUL RAID.

LONDON, March 5th. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Australians successfully raided positions at Warneton, taking prisoners and two machine-guns. We repulsed a hostile party attacking a post in the same neighbourhood. Patrols brought in prisoners southward of St. Quentin.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, March 5th. A wireless German official report states:—There were violent artillery duels on the eastern heights on the Meuse. We repulsed several French detachments eastward of Mouilly.

FRENCH FRONT.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY FIGHTING.

PARIS, March 5th. A communiqué states:—There was fairly violent artillery firing on the right of the Meuse in the region of Caurières and Bois-le-Château, where a German attack was repulsed after a lively contest. An enemy attack at Bois-des-Chevaliers was completely checked. A German raid on American trenches in Lorraine was repulsed. American patrols took prisoners.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY'S FOURTH LINE PENETRATED.

PARIS, March 5th. A communiqué states:—East of the Meuse we carried out an extensive coup-de-main in a snowstorm, penetrating to the fourth enemy line on a front of 1,200 metres, and reaching to a depth of 800 metres at certain points. While the coup-de-main was in progress an enemy counter-attack on our left flank was repulsed after sharp fighting, in which there were important enemy losses. One hundred and fifty prisoners so far have been counted. Our losses were extremely light. An enemy coup-de-main north-west of Bezonvaux broke down under our fire, and an enemy attempt against our trenches east of Lartelstein was stopped.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DUTCH BATTLESHIP DISABLED.

AMSTERDAM, March 5th.

The Dutch battleship *Hertog Hendrik*, en route to the East Indies, was damaged in a storm off the Farø Islands on February 25th, and was rendered unseaworthy. A Danish battleship assisted the disabled warship and enabled her to reach the Farø Islands, and she will probably be towed home.

EARLIER CABLES.

SINKING OF "HITACHI MARU."

LONDON, March 5th.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha learns that the raider *Wolf* shelled and captured the *Hitachi Maru* on September 25th, 1917. Fourteen of the crew and two Indian passengers were killed. Four Asiatics among the passengers were transferred to the *Igometen*. The *Hitachi Maru* was sunk on November 5th.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE IRISH QUESTION.

FEDERAL SYSTEM PROPOSAL.

LONDON, March 5th.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that an effort is being made to interest Members of Parliament in a project to establish a federal system for the United Kingdom in the event of failure of the Irish Convention.

THE CONVENTION'S REPORT.

The *Daily News* states that the Report of the Irish Convention may be issued next week, together with the Government's proposals for a settlement, which, it is hoped, will create an atmosphere favourable for a settlement by compromise.

THE IRISH UNIONIST PARTY.

Sir Edward Carson has been re-elected Chairman of the Irish Unionist Party.

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

SPEECH BY FIRST LORD.

LONDON, March 5th. Sir Eric Geddes, in the House of Commons, introducing the Naval Estimates, said that generally the naval warfare had proceeded increasingly in our favour. It continued to be chiefly a trial of strength between the enemy submarines and allied submarines. We were dependent on indisputable information from neutral sources in regard to the certain success of other enterprises. Occasional raids on our convoys and on the English coast are the natural outcome of a blocked enemy trying to break the blockading fleet. It is believed that the exit of the *Goeben* and *Breslau* was a similar raid, in which the loss of the *Breslau* was a serious one for the enemy.

Regarding the recent enemy raid in the Dover Straits, it was commonly believed that the passage of submarines through the Dover Straits had been prevented by nets and other obstructions since early in the war. That was not the case. Undoubtedly a considerable number of submarines passed through the Straits towards the end of last year. Recently a more vigorous policy was adopted, and a surface barrage was maintained across the Channel day and night in order to obstruct the passage of submarines, and night-time patrol-boats, numbering over one hundred, burned flares so that any submarine attempting to pass on the surface had a reasonable chance of being engaged.

It was a raid on this barrage and to destroy the drifters that the enemy came out on February 14th. The Vice-Admiral at Dover had ordered a court-martial to elude how the enemy succeeded in passing the covering force guarding the drifters.

Sir Eric Geddes paid a tribute to the crews of the drifters and other craft, who, after the hammering, went out the following morning as usual. Night raids of this kind could always be undertaken by a determined enemy, and such raids were a tribute to the efficacy of the barrage. The home waters had become the enemy's chief field for submarine operations. The greatest successes against the submarines so far had been attained there, and, latterly, with the United States' naval forces. On the contrary, in the Mediterranean accounts there were some 30 per cent. of lost shipping. The conditions were more difficult to meet there. The resources were less adequate and anti-submarine successes were correspondingly less satisfactory. The naval command of the Mediterranean and Atlantic rests with the French and Italians, respectively, and the British forces act under them. A Committee appointed by the Allied Naval Council had extended the principle of one Allied front, as had been adopted by the military.

He had attended a meeting of this Committee at Rome, which accepted fully the anti-submarine proposals of Vice-Admiral Calhoun, the British Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. It was agreed that the measures which had been so successful in British waters should forthwith be adopted in the Mediterranean, and that the main anti-submarine operations decided upon should be undertaken under Vice-Admiral Calhoun's orders.

This was one of the first fruits of the Allied Naval Council, from which we hope to derive material and increasing benefit.

Sir Eric Geddes, describing his visit to the Mediterranean, said he had inspected the large establishments for combined aerial and naval warfare which various points in the Mediterranean and Adriatic. At the Government's request, British Naval officers were assisting in the reconstruction and reorganisation of the Greek Navy and dockyards. He believed that increasing benefit would accrue from the meetings of the Allied Naval Council, especially as regards rapid decisions on vital matters. The Allied Navies kept in constant touch with Versailles by a liaison of officers, who emphasised the cordiality of the relations between the Allied Naval men. He announced that the forces in European waters would shortly be augmented by Brazilian warships and, he specially dwelt upon the close Anglo-American co-operation.

The losses in merchantmen are still tending towards a decrease. The loss of world tonnage in February was just over half of February last year. The loss in British tonnage for the five months ending February 28th was ten per cent. less than for the corresponding five months of the year previous. The output of ships in Great Britain in January was only 58,000 tons, and he hoped the output in February would be double. The main cause of the decrease was labour troubles, the men not doing all they could.

Unless there was a speedy improvement the point at which production balanced losses would be dangerously postponed. He emphasised that Great Britain must rely in the coming critical period upon her own construction for unquestionably a considerable time, must also before the desired American output would materialise. It believed that Great Britain could ultimately produce 3,000,000 tons of shipping annually, but only if the shipyards turned out the maximum. The Government intended to bring home to employers and workers in every shipyard that a vital issue was involved, and he did not fear that the nation would meet the situation.

PRINCE ALBERT PROMOTED.

LONDON, March 5th. Prince Albert has been promoted to the rank of Naval Lieutenant.

OBITUARY.

MR. DUNCAN MACKINNON.

LONDON, March 5th. Duncan Mackinnon, ex-Chairman of the British India Steam Navigation Co., is dead.

WIRE.

LONDON, March 5th.

Market is flat.

EARLIER CABLES.

LETTER BY LORD LANSDOWNE.

ANALYSIS OF COUNT HERTLING'S SPEECH.

LONDON, March 5th.

Lord Lansdowne, in another letter to the *Daily Telegraph*, thinks that Count Hertling's speech marks a perceptible advance in discussion. It contains:—Firstly, the distinct expression of a wish that responsible representatives of the belligerents should hold an intimate meeting for discussion. Secondly, an admission that a general peace can be discussed on the basis of President Wilson's four principles. Thirdly, an assurance that the Chancellor will joyfully greet, and gladly co-operate with, an impartial Court of Arbitration. Fourthly, an intimation that Germany does not think of retaining Belgium or of making it a component part of the German Empire.

Lord Lansdowne, in commenting upon the above, asks how it is possible to reach the preliminary agreement of which Mr. Balfour spoke without preliminary negotiations at a small informal meeting of authorised persons, not plenipotentiaries, such as Lord Lansdowne thinks Count Hertling means. Otherwise, there seems nothing for it but a continuance of a cross-channel and trans-ocean dialogue, which possibly are not without their uses.

Lord Lansdowne considers that Count Hertling's acceptance of the four principles is satisfactory so far as it goes, and he welcomes Count Hertling's assurance that he will co-operate to realise a Court of International Arbitration.

As regards Belgium, which is properly regarded as a test case, Lord Lansdowne admits that Count Hertling's language certainly suggests the imposition of terms which will prevent Belgium from regaining her independence. Therefore, Lord Lansdowne examines the Papal Note of Aug. 1st, 1917, which Count Hertling quoted, and says the material passage is: "Plainly there may be a complete evacuation of Belgium with a guarantee of her full political, military and economic independence."

Lord Lansdowne thinks it should not be difficult to satisfy Count Hertling if such a guarantee is really all he requires to prevent Belgium from becoming a "jumping-off ground" for enemy machinations, and he hopes that Count Hertling, in the course of the "dialogue," which will doubtless be continued, will tell us whether that is his meaning, or whether wholly different designs not hinted at in the Papal Note were in his mind when he penned his somewhat unfortunate phrase. This point requires clearing up, because if Count Hertling's overture has been turned down, the doubtless was largely due to his interpretation placed upon his reference to Belgium. With an international Court working the neutrality of Belgium is not likely to be abused, as Count Hertling apprehends.

Lord Lansdowne is unable to see why the dialogue should not be usefully continued, or even allowed to lapse into an intimate discussion, and points out that there is a basic agreement regarding the four principles and regarding the international tribunal, and he believes, regarding Belgium, concerning which "we are certainly not going to have any humping." The restoration of Belgium is, of course, as President Wilson puts it, "the healing act," but it will be necessary to ensure that similar treatment be extended to the areas now France and elsewhere occupied by the Central Powers. One German statesman after another has disclaimed a policy of conquest and annexation, but the difficulties are much more formidable when we approach the claims to the transfer of territory from one Power to another. Such difficulties arise regarding Alsace-Lorraine, the Italian claim to certain districts in Austria, and the British claim to parts of the Turkish Empire.

LATEST CABLES.

Lord Lansdowne thinks it is inevitable to submit questions of the latter class to the Peace Congress which Mr. Lloyd George said would be held at the close of the war. Lord Lansdowne concludes:—Mr. Lloyd George added a special suggestion, in which President Wilson apparently concurs, that the question of the German colonies, which is one of extreme difficulty and delicacy, should be reserved to such Congress. Does anyone suppose that these questions could be settled, and in a reasonable time, while the war is still raging? Can we do more now than lay down in advance the principles upon which the Peace Congress would deal with them, and can we improve upon those which President Wilson proposed, and which both sides, apparently, are not indisposed to accept?

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" DISAGREES.

The *Daily Telegraph*, commenting upon Lord Lansdowne's letter, points out that considerable events have happened since Lord Lansdowne's November letter, culminating in Russia's acceptance of a humiliating peace. The only way in which Allied statesmanship can confront that fact is by stiffening its spirit, and firmly facing the prospect of a prolonged war. That is Mr. Balfour's way, and the way of the vast mass of Mr. Balfour's fellow-countrymen. It is surely unnecessary to recapitulate the many obvious reasons for the support of Mr. Balfour's view that a basic agreement is very far from having been reached. It is enough to repeat that German statesmanship cannot expect to have its more word taken, as Lord Lansdowne apparently does, when it professes liberal and enlightened political aims. We are quite unable to accept Lord Lansdowne's view that Count Hertling's speech marks a perceptible advance in discussion.

EARLIER CABLES.

PEACE BY CONCILIATION REMOTE.

LONDON, March 5th.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., speaking at East Ham, advocated that the Allies should again state their joint war-aims, which should be consistent with the high ideals for which we entered the war.

British Labour was of opinion that the war should continue only so long as it was necessary to secure a world peace. This meant the destruction of militarism everywhere, an honourable democratic peace based upon international justice and enemy compliance with the indispensable political and military conditions to ensure that that peace would be permanent.

Mr. Henderson emphasised the necessity for reparation, and said that a League of Nations for the settlement of all international disputes was indispensable.

He advocated doing everything to encourage the German Socialists to throw off the yoke of autocracy and militarism, as the length of the war largely depended upon their doing so, but the German treatment of Russia made peace by conciliation much more remote.

The settlement forced upon Russia showed that the German Government continued to cherish schemes of annexation and domination, and steadfastly to gratify her lust for territorial aggrandisement and political supremacy. The German people must be made to realise that victory for such ruthless militarism would permanently fasten upon the democratic nations an awful burden of armaments and enforced services. The policy of the Labour Movement was not to hoist the "white flag," nor condone the enemy's brutality, nor leave Germany with all her powers for mischief unimpaired. Before Labour's conciliation policy could operate both sides must be seriously disposed to conciliation. One side could not hold out the olive branch and the other the sword.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

BRITISH EMBASSY STAFF AT HELSINGFORS.

LONDON, March 5th. Router's Agency learns that the Staff of the British Embassy at Petrograd have arrived at Helsingfors.

GRAND VIZIER GOES TO BUKHAREST.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 5th. The Grand Vizier has gone to Bukharest to participate in the peace negotiations.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

ORDNANCE BASE IN FRANCE.

WASHINGTON, March 5th. The United States War Department announces the establishment of a large ordnance base in France. The construction will cost \$25,000,000. The base will comprise 100 smaller shops and magazines. It will require 450 officers and 10,000 men to maintain it. Its construction began several weeks ago, after a great part of the material and equipment had arrived in France.

THE AIRCRAFT PROGRAMME.

The War Department has asked Congress for a further \$450,000,000 for the Aircraft Programme, in addition to the \$220,000,000 already authorised.

GREATEST ARTILLERY FIRE IN HISTORY.

TO GREET GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, March 5th.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking before the Anglo-French Society at the Mansion House, said that unless the German hordes released from Russia attack the British and French shortly they will expose the fact that they are incompetent to deliver a great offensive. The French are so equipped that their assault will meet the most devastating blaze of artillery fire seen in the world's history.

ARGENTINA'S INTERNATIONAL POLICY.

BUENOS AIRES, March 5th. The *El Diario* states that President Irigoyen has resolved to conduct the Argentine international policy still more in favour of the Allies, and devoting the available resources to their support.

ROUMANIA AND GERMANY.

ARMISTICE CONDITIONS ACCEPTED.

LONDON, March 5th. A wireless German official message states:—The Rumanians have accepted the armistice conditions.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Lieut. R. A. Williams, Royal Engineers, of the Electricity Department, Shanghai Municipal Council, has been awarded the Military Cross for valuable services rendered previous to his being wounded last November. Lieut. Williams has now recovered from his wound and expects shortly to resume active duty.

A letter received in Shanghai states that A. Rothery of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd. has been gazetted sub-lieutenant in the Tank Corps. Sub-lieutenant Rothery left Shanghai to join up in the autumn of 1914, and has been serving up to the date of his transfer to the Tank Corps in the 10th Battalion Yorkshire Regiment, as private, corporal and sergeant successively. In 1916 he was awarded the Military Medal for meritorious service.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

MR. P. H. COBB'S XI.

Mr. P. H. Cobb's team on the K.C.C. ground on Saturday will be as follows:—P. H. Cobb, Capt. E. H. Gray, H. E. Murray, J. P. Robinson, F. W. S. Evans, J. H. Mead, W. T. Elson, C. I. Stapleton, H. Overy, L. J. Blackburn, E. L. Edwards.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

ROYAL ENGINEERS RES., 9, v. 88th CO. R.G.A., 1.

This game, which was timed to take place at 4.30 p.m. at the Happy Valley yesterday, was late in starting owing to the non-arrival of the referee, but, even with the late start, the sun was very powerful and a considerable handicap to the players. From the kick-off the sappers took the ball straight up the field, and Reakes put behind. Some good work by the R.E. forwards followed, and a shot from Osborne only narrowly missed entering the net. At the other end a fine shot by Watson skimmed the crossbar. Two corners followed but no use was made of them. A businesslike attack on the R.A. goal gave Martin an unpleasant time. He was in possession of the ball a yard or so from goal, and was so bothered by snapper forwards that he had the greatest difficulty in clearing. After a short attack by the gunners, the sappers broke through again, and this time should have scored easily, having only the goalkeeper to beat, but Baker shot very badly and the opportunity was lost. A centre from Desborough worried the Engineer defence, the ball being finally placed out of danger by Watson. A pretty centre from Millard was cleared by the gunners and half-time arrived with the score sheet blank.

After the interval the sappers first attacked, and then Watson and Jones got in front of goal and the latter finished with a good shot, which beat the goalkeeper easily, thus putting the gunners one up. Jones, too, put in a "beauty" very shortly afterwards, but it was saved. Reakes broke away on the R.E. left and finished with a lovely kick which hit the right post. Shot from Osborne and Gordon followed, and then the former hit the off upright with a good drive and the ball rebounded into the net. The Engineers' second goal started from a pass to Reakes, who was quite alone on the left wing. Taking the ball down he touched a gunner defender on the way to goal. Shortly afterwards the same player completed the "hat-trick" by knocking number three with a good kick from well out in the field. A hard-fought game ended in a victory for the Royal Engineers by three goals to one. The game was very interesting, both teams giving of their best, the two centre halves being especially good form.

Sapper Horrope, who undertook the duty of referee at the last meeting, controlled the game very ably. This result will give the South China Athletic a very commanding position in the second division.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

88th Co. R.G.A., v. Middlesex Rezerves, Club Ground, kick-off, 5 p.m.

GOLF.

LADIES' COMPETITIONS.

The Captain's Cup Competition for the Ladies' Section will be played from 11th to 18th March, inclusive, at Happy Valley. Owing to the shortness of the course 3/4 of handicap only will be taken. There will be no Inter-Club Competition at Happy Valley this month. The Stroke Competition over the Fanning Course is to be played on the last two Tuesdays in March.

BILLARDS.

The match la nuit at the V.R.O. in the billiard & pinshop tournament was between R. Gray and G. Botting. The final scores were:—Gray, 400; Botting, 394.

The match fixed for the 8th inst. will commence at 7.30 p.m.

GYMKHANA CLUB ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club was held on Tuesday. The accounts showed receipts and payments closely approximating to last year's figure. In addition to \$2,400 voted for Charities at the last annual meeting, \$3,000 had been paid to various funds during the year, the contributions of winners of sweeps amounting to \$2,000. There was a balance in hand at present amounting to \$3,108.04, and out of this it was resolved to remit \$2,000 to St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers and to the Blue Cross Fund, carrying forward the remainder.

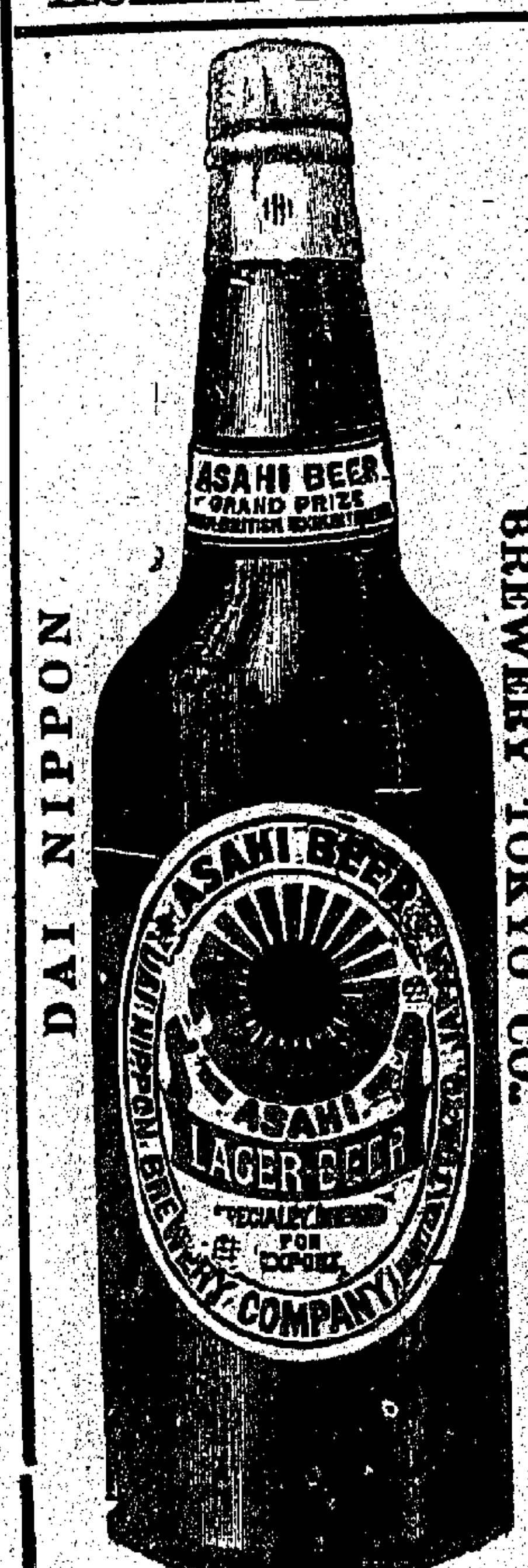
In proposing the adoption of the accounts, the Chairman remarked:—"You will notice that the amount usually given for the Gymkhana Club Cup at the official meeting of the Jockey Club does not appear in the accounts, for reasons of which we are only too painfully aware, and I know that the members of this Club will unite in an expression of the warmest sympathy with the relatives and friends of those who lost their lives in the terrible calamity last Tuesday."

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S

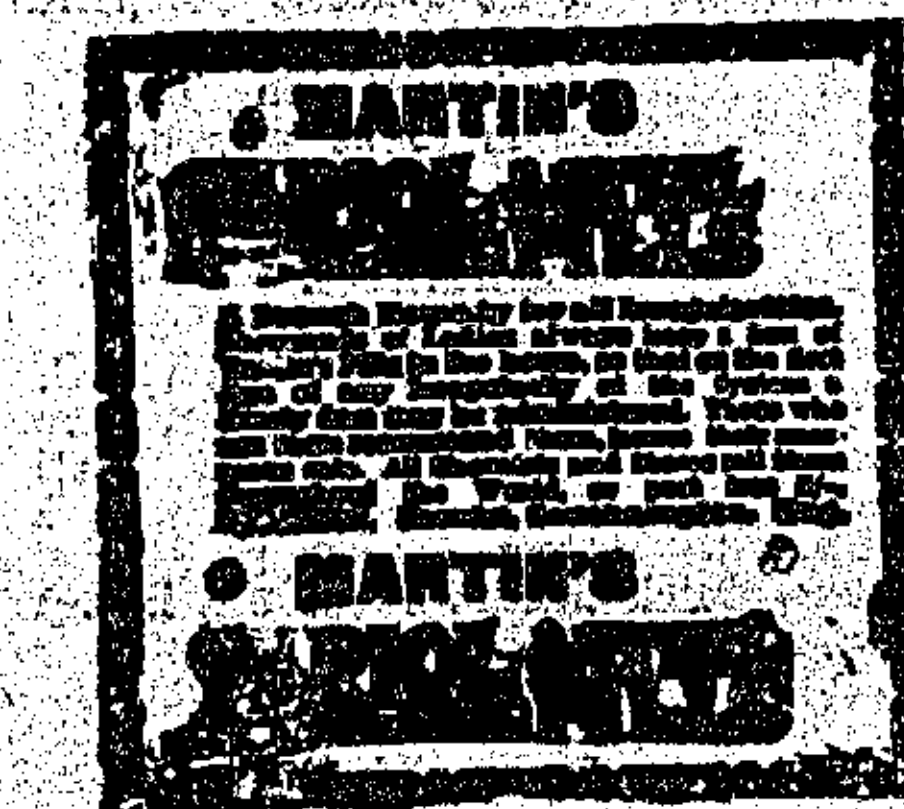


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WAR CHARITIES.
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General.	
*Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. Staff	48.00
*Mr. M. Wolfers	10.00
Wong Siu Woon	5.00
*Mr. W. Murray Scott	11.00
*Mrs. Murray Scott	20.00
Sir Robert Ho Tung, refund of special War Tax from tenants for 4th quarter, 1917	176.52
*Two ladies of quality	8.00
*Kowloon British School	12.00
*Victoria British School	10.00
*Britishers	100.00
*Sir William Rees Davies	20.00
*H.E. Sir F. H. May	150.00
*Mr. C. Thorne	50.00
*Chief Inspector Kerr	5.00
*Inspector Gordon	3.00
*Sergt. Willis	50.00
*Mr. S. G. Newall	150.00
*Staff-Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.	10.00
*Mr. W. Bjerre	10.00
*Mr. H. Owen Carstensen	10.00
*Mr. T. Kring	10.00
*Mr. F. E. A. Worsee	5.00
*Mr. A. C. Pedersen	5.00
*Ojagar Singh	10.00
*Hon. Mr. Claud Severn	50.00
*Staff-Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	80.00
*Mr. H. Skott	100.00
Bishop and Mrs. Lander, £10	66.67
*Billiard bet per F. Maitland	25.00
*Mr. D. W. Traiman	30.00
*Mr. T. Sutherland	5.00
*Mr. L. A. Langley	5.00
*Mr. J. C. Wildin	10.00
*Mr. A. Chapman	10.00
*Kowloon British School	100.00
*P. & Co.	25.00
*C. B. B.	50.00
*L. N. Working Party of the Union Church	50.00
*Mr. E. Irving	10.00
Collected from the Boxes at G.P.O., Lower Peak Tram Station, Star Ferry Pier, and Blake Pier	5.37
*M.S. and E.A.G.	10.00
*Staff-G.P.O.	39.35
*Staff-Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.	40.00
*Mr. H. Skott	100.00
*Wong Siu Woon	5.00
*Hon. Mr. Claud Severn	50.00
*Chief Inspector Kerr	5.00
*Inspector Gordon	3.00
*Sergt. Willis	50.00
*Mr. G. W. Barton	30.00
*Mr. D. W. Traiman	5.00
*Mr. T. Sutherland	5.00
*Mr. L. A. Langley	5.00
*Mr. J. C. Wildin	10.00
*Mr. V. Bjerre	10.00
*Mr. H. Owen Carstensen	10.00
*Mr. T. Kring	10.00
*Mr. F. E. A. Worsee	5.00
*Mr. A. C. Pedersen	5.00
*P. & Co.	100.00
*C. B. B.	25.00
*Mr. M. Wolfers	10.00
*Staff-Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.	150.00
*Mrs. Murray Scott	20.00
*Britishers	100.00
*Mr. S. G. Newall	90.00
Lunch Sweep per O.H.	48.50
Hongkong Police Reserve Club	335.50
Douglas Sweep	25.00
*Staff-Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	50.00
*Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp	30.00
*Mr. C. G. Alabaster	20.00
*His Honour Mr. H. H. Gompertz	20.00
*Mr. E. Davidson	20.00
*Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin	25.00
Proceeds of Assault at Arms held on 10th Dec, 1917, under the auspices of the Hongkong Police Reserve.	446.00
Pupils of St. Joseph's College	105.00
Orderly	25.17
*Sir William Rees Davies	150.00
*H.E. Sir F. H. May	50.00
*Mr. C. Thorne	50.00
*Monthly subscriptions	3,231.50
Red Cross	
The Court Cade	63.15
A lamp presented by Mr. C. E. Crowell, raffled at the Wanchow Customs Club	50.00
"Toyland"	90.25
Anonymous	20.00
*Staff-G.P.O.	10.25
Prisoners of War	
*Mr. A. W. Smith	25.00
*Some members of the Hongkong Club	7.45
N. W. B.	20.00
Mr. J. N. R. Allan	15.00
Police, per Sergt. P. F. Boulger, H.K.P. and raffie per Sergt. Grimmett	48.80
*Mr. A. W. Smith	25.00
*Some members of the Hongkong Club	11.12
Balance, Kowloon Cricket Club, "Our Day" Fair	421.09
*A Fisherman	50.00
Proceeds of sale of Tickets and sale of programmes at Entertainment at Peak Club by Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Stokes, 25th Jan., 1918	632.00
Blinded Soldiers and Sailors	25.00
Messrs. Patell & Co.	150.00
The Art Needle Work Class of the Helena May Institute	90.30
*Ladies' Bridge Book	135.42
*Navy and Dockyard	25.00
Messrs. Patell & Co.	16.65
*Ladies' Bridge Book	5.00
*A. M.	240.00
*Monthly subscriptions	10.00
*Mr. F. G. Boke	10.00
Soldiers and Sailors' Families Association	10.00
*P. J. L. O. Nibell	25.00
*Mr. E. A. Nibell	10.00
*Officers' Families Fund	10.00
*P. J. L. O.	10.00
*Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock	30.00

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

LANCASTRIAN ASSOCIATION.

OUR DUTY IN THE WAR

At the annual general meeting of the Association of Lancastrians in China, which was held on February 28th in the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce room, Mr. W. N. C. Allen, the Chairman, said the three beds which the members found at Manchester for orphan children of Lancastrian soldiers and sailors had been kept up, and out of the Society's funds—during Red Cross week—\$500 was donated to the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John of Jerusalem. During December some forty-six members met at a get-together dinner, as a result of which \$300 for blinded soldiers and sailors. Another result was the founding of a Lancastrian Centre for work for the British Women's Work Association, and as the womenfolk were already interested in other centres, the Society's help took the form of subscriptions to enable work to be done outside. The Chairman proceeded—Now as to the reasons given for not attending the dinner. These showed two lines of thought, the first being—don't spend money on a dinner, give it to a war fund. To that, what the dinner enabled us to do is sufficient answer. (Hear, hear.) The second line of thought ran something like this: "It is not seemly to hold social functions in such times as these, wait until the war is over. Gentlemen, we are out to win the war, and we are not doing our share towards it by sitting at home in the streets in sackcloth and ashes. Rather we should tread our several ways with proudly uplifted heads and with a glow of thankfulness in our hearts that it has pleased Almighty God to conserve to our race its old-time attributes of bull-dog courage, tenacity and endurance, bringing our women out from their sheltered lives to take the places of the men, and sending the flower of our youth and the prime of our manhood to undreamt-of hardships, to hideous sufferings, to wounds, to mutilations, to death, and this, not from any hope of earthly gain, not for the aggrandisement of our nation, but to kill once and for all the devil-begotten creed that might be right and to assure to ourselves and to those who come after us, the right to live and die free men. (Applause.) There are many great and glorious pages in the annals of our motherland, and of her children, beyond the seas, but none so great, none so glorious, none so imbued with the spirit of self-sacrifice as those now being written for our men and women of to-day. We are situated far from the scenes of this titanic struggle, yet there is work for us to do, a duty that we only can perform. It is no mere figure of speech to say that we also are in the trenches, for we stand in the front-line trenches of our war-fung comrades, and it is our duty to hold the ground won, and from our observation posts to watch trade developments and to send to our people every scrap of information we can gather so that they may have the knowledge enabling them to work for every one on that happy day. "When the Boys come home." (Applause.) That is a duty which should command all our energies, and while much may be done by individual effort, more can be done by combination, and it is for this reason that I earnestly commend to your incoming officers and committee the scheme on foot to find some central meeting place where our members can come together at short intervals and discuss trade problems as they arise. This is no time for an Association such as this to be kept together by merely sentimental ties. Intimately connected as we are with Lancashire trade, it is not only right and fitting, but our bounden duty, to make our voices heard and our combined influence felt when questions arise affecting her trade interests. The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. W. N. C. Allen; Vice-President, Mr. E. Hammond; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. H. H. Priestley; Hon. Secretary, Mr. P. Campbell; Committee, Messrs. W. Dutton, G. F. Forshaw, T. W. Pilcher, T. Webster, W. Shaw, and H. Cheetham.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following is a statement of accounts of the above Fund to the 28th February, 1918:—	
Balance b/f from 31st Jan., 1918	\$ 676.17
Subscriptions acknowledged to 28th Feb., 1918	1,004.00
Since received:—	
"E.I."	3.00
Subscriptions paid in advance during February	75.00
	\$1,658.17
Less advance subscriptions included in balance on 31st Jan., 1918	80.00
Total receipts	\$1,578.17
Expenditure from 1st Feb., 1918, to 28th Feb., 1918	783.15
Balance in hand	\$ 795.02
*—Monthly subscription.	
C. L. COOPER-HUNT, C.F. (Treasurer)	
*Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin	25.00
*Monthly subscriptions	105.00
	\$ 130.00
Already acknowledged	\$84,061.13
	\$84,190.00
Amount remitted, etc.	\$78,448.00
Balance in hand	\$ 6,042.00
*—Monthly subscription.	
N. J. STARR, Hon. Treasurer	
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1918.	

WOMEN AND THE CHURCH.
INTERESTING SERMON AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

The position of Woman was dealt with by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle in his discourse at the St. John's Cathedral on Sunday morning. Taking as his text, "There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female: for ye are all one in Christ Jesus," the rev. gentleman said: Before the War began one of the things which was occupying much of the thought of serious people was what is known as the Women's Movement. It did not by any means consist chiefly of breaking windows and assaulting the police, though that was what attracted most attention, but it was a far-reaching movement, led and guided by some very able women, which aimed at a fundamental alteration of the position of women in the State. When the War broke out it gave women and wonderful and perfectly unexpected chance of showing what they were capable of doing, and I think the thing which most forcibly strikes a person going to England now for the first time during the War is the way in which women are doing what has hitherto been regarded as men's work, and the fact that they are doing it remarkably well. In civil life hundreds of thousands of women are taking the place of men, while tens of thousands of women have joined the Army, not only as nurses but to do work under the Army Service Corps, the Royal Engineers, the Ordnance and the Army Pay Departments. It is a common sight in England to see women in khaki driving motors full of officers and soldiers, and thousands of women have gone across the Channel to do army work in France. The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps is under a lady who is Chief Controller. Fashions and conventions which could not have been disregarded with impunity four years ago have been absolutely wiped away by this war, and the Women's Movement has advanced to a degree which would have seemed incredible four years ago. They have not been given the vote and they may shortly possibly in the Cabinet, therefore, we must see that it is necessary for most of us to readjust our ideas about the Women's Movement, for the world of to-day is not the world of 1914, and no shutting our eyes to the facts will alter the position. After all, when we come to think over the new position of women as voters, it seems the only logical course for a country to adopt which allows the head of the State to be a woman. It seems quite illogical to permit one woman to be head of the State and to forbid any other woman even to have a vote in the management of the State. It is generally admitted that the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and Queen Victoria were amongst the most flourishing years of our history, and those Queens seem to have taken as large a share in the Government as any King ever did. But the subject to which I wish especially to direct your thoughts this morning is the position of women in the Church. In our branch of the Church there seems at present no change, but some Christians have already given women a position perfectly equal to their own. The Society of Friends has no regular ministry, but women are allowed to pray and preach in their gatherings. In the Salvation Army, I believe, no set difference is recognised amongst the officers. And amongst the multitudinous (Christian denominations of America I have read that there are no less than 7,000 ordained female ministers. When I left London four months ago, a lady preacher was drawing large crowds every Sunday to one of the largest Protestant places of worship in that city, and she was a lady who was nominally a member of our Church. A modern writer on the position of women relates a typical scene which he witnessed in the town of Assisi one Good Friday morning. I will give you the story in her own words. "In the early morning a recumbent figure of the dead Christ was carried down from the Cathedral to the Church of St. Francis. Here in the dark and sombre church the peasants flocked throughout the day to kiss the feet of the Saviour. After sunset and before the rising of the moon a lighted image—and a beautiful one—of the Virgin was also carried in procession from the Cathedral to the Church, for the mother had come to claim the body of her son. The return procession was made in a silence that could be felt, for behind the Virgin was borne the body of Christ. Hundreds followed the hier in orderly procession, bearing lighted tapers, a wonderful scene, the flickering tapers alone lighting up the darkness of the night, yes, hundreds, but how strange, not a woman amongst them. Women in great numbers were amongst the crowd that lined the road to watch, but none were allowed to follow the Christ as they had so faithfully followed in days of yore. Men of every trade, every profession, every guild, following the master, the women—who, we remember, were the only ones when He was on earth to remain faithful to the end—pushed away in the crowd and allowed no share in the great symbolic service of devotion to the Lord. How strange in the light of the simple Gospel story does this seem! A mere incident, perhaps, and yet symbolic, profoundly symbolic, of the way in which women have been relegated to a place in the service of God deeply opposed, we believe, to the teaching of Christ. Are those concluding words true? It seems to me that we are bound to re-examine with care and thought the position of women in our Church to-day.

and to make the examination as far as possible without bias and without prejudice. It is not enough to fall back upon custom or immemorial tradition. We must see whether reasons once powerful still have equal force; for the Holy Spirit still guides the Church, and what may have been fitting and convenient for one age may be a stumbling block in another. Naturally, we turn first to our Lord and His teaching, and we shall, I think, be surprised how little we find there to indicate any inequality between men and women. If our Lord had 12 male Apostles, He had also a number of women who followed Him and ministered to Him. Some of His most profound and spiritual teaching was imparted to a woman of Samaria. With regard to marriage, He did away with the freedom of a man to divorce his wife which was so common amongst the Jews; and He made marriage a life-long union of man and woman. In His reply to the Sadducees' question about the Resurrection our Lord seems to take it for granted that after the resurrection men and women are equal.

When our Lord Himself rose from the dead He first appeared to a woman, and His second appearance was to a group of women, and on both occasions He made them His messengers to others. So that women were the first messengers of the risen Christ. Many commentators and scholars believe that women were present when our Lord gave the great commission. "As my Father hath sent me even so send I you," and if so, they must have been endowed with the powers for carrying out that commission. From St. Peter's speech on the day of Pentecost it seems clear that the Holy Spirit had descended on women as well as men, for you remember he quotes the words of Joel as being fulfilled on this occasion, "And it shall be in the last days saith God, I will pour forth of my Spirit upon all flesh: and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy." Yes, and on my servants and on my handmaidens in those days will I pour forth of my Spirit and they shall prophesy."

In the Acts of the Apostles we read of four daughters of Philip the deacon who did prophesy, and when we remember the very subordinate position of women amongst the Jews at the time of Christ we see what a revolution this must have implied in the position of women.

I believe the only places in the New Testament where it is said that there is any inequality between men and women are in the writings of St. Paul. But the same Apostles wrote the words of the text, "There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female, for ye are all one in Christ Jesus." We have not time this morning to examine in detail the passages in which St. Paul speaks of women, but a few remarks on those passages must be made, for I believe that they do not settle the position of women in the Church with the certainty that may at first appear. Notice that the directions to the Christians were written to a Church in a city which was notorious for its corrupt life, and therefore it was particularly necessary that anything which tended to preserve female modesty should not be dispensed with. But notice, further, that while insisting that women should be veiled when praying or prophesying, St. Paul seems to expect that they will "pray and prophesy." Notice further that when St. Paul uses the word "church," he never uses it as meaning a building, but always as an assembly of Christians, so if we wish to follow strictly his injunctions no woman would be allowed to address any assembly of Christians anywhere. That may have been necessary as a temporary and local measure, but is clearly impossible as a universal rule. Do not let us attach to the word Church a meaning which St. Paul never attached to it and think we are following his directions, which, as a matter of fact, all Christians have long ago given up on this point. It is not possible to speak of Phoebe in Romans xvi. 1 ("I commend unto you, Phoebe our sister, which is a servant of the church which is at Cenchrea") St. Paul uses the same Greek word which he applies to himself and Apollos, but whereas the translators render it into English by the word "minister" when used of St. Paul and Apollos, they put the word "servant" when used of Phoebe.

It seems that in the text St. Paul has laid down three great principles, viz. the equality of nations, the equality of individuals and the equality of the sexes in the love and the service of God. He himself spent his life in establishing the first principle, that God has no longer a favoured nation, for the establishment of that was essential to the spread of Christianity. The second principle had to wait long before it was generally accepted, but it is not 100 years since slavery was abolished in the British Empire, and to-day it is generally disallowed amongst all Christian people. The third principle, the equality of the sexes, still awaits full recognition. The Bishop of London recently gave permission to certain women to speak in Churches in his diocese, and his action in this matter caused such an outcry that the permission was withdrawn, in order to avoid friction at the time of the National Mission. The matter will certainly be brought forward again and probably with different results. No principle, no practice can be maintained to-day simply on the ground of tradition and custom, unless it is shown that it is right and just. It is not enough to appeal to custom against the claims of women to speak in Churches. I believe the time has come when certain fit and able women with the powers of public speaking should be licensed by the Bishops to speak in Churches, and unless that is done and done soon, I believe our Church will be neglecting a powerful help towards the spreading and deepening of Christianity, and will be turning a deaf ear to the leading of the Holy Spirit.

On platforms and in meetings many women have demonstrated the fact that they have the power and ability to speak effectively and convincingly, and there are already many faithful daughters of our Church well qualified to be admitted to the position of women in our Church to-day.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

RETROSPECT.

THE JUSTIFICATION OF FAITH.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES."

The end of the year must make thoughtful men solemn. Though it is only a convention of the calendar that makes December 31st close our annual cycle, the community in which we live insists that we have to come to a milestone on the road of life, and that fact drives us to retrospective thought. We cannot but cast our minds over the way we have travelled. But retrospection cannot be separated from introspection, and a complex process ensues, which, while it recalls the past, often judges it by other standards than those we used when we lived in it. In his retrospect a man often has a different theory of values from that which was his when he lived in the scenes which he summons from the recesses of memory.

Retrospection is a sobering occupation. It demands courage, for it may prove humiliating. Men may easily turn from it as an unwelcome occupation, possibly leading to a morbid exercise of the imagination. To many it does little more than bring the acutest pain they know. And yet no man who believes that he is in the hands of Providence can engage in it with sincerity and humility without finding much to cheer him. His mind may be overwhelmed by tragedy or sorrow, but even in the darkest hour he confesses that some light has shone before him for guidance and encouragement. Unexpected help came in his time of greatest need. It was not perhaps the help he expected or hoped for, or even welcomed when it came; but in so far as he remained true to the highest revealed to him it carried him onward, if not with joy, certainly without fear. Retrospect justifies his faith.

As we look back on the course of the war, especially as it has developed, during 1917, we confess to a measure of disappointment. We have only to turn to the utterances of our leaders both in Church and State at the beginning of anticipations of an early victory with the history of the past 12 months, to realize how far we are from what we hoped for. We are not satisfied. It is possible that some may be depressed as they consider the apparently small results of the immense sacrifices we have made. These are found not only in our victories, which in other wars would have won the exuberant acclamation of the world, but in the darkest days of failure, when there has shone out the glory of a conscious faith in Him in whose hands the destinies of our Empire lie. That faith has saved us from the worst disasters, the disasters of the soul, the shipwreck of the spirit of man. And it has been justified by its results. It leaves us still strong and determined to proceed with unimpaired confidence and increased tenacity of purpose. It not only gives us our highest satisfactions as we end a year in which the world has reeled in the shock of war; it also helps us to look to the future unafraid. Retrospect proves the primacy of faith.

Our outward fortunes are largely shaped by ourselves. What we are matches what we do. We ourselves determine the nature of our suffering and the degree of our success. When we have relied on the things of the Spirit we have felt ourselves invincible, even in the times of our greatest trial. We have suffered, but in the possession of ourselves in faith we can never lose confidence. We still look with eagerness to the dawn of a victorious day. Indeed, those dread times of imminent catastrophe form now the most inspiring possession in the chambers of memory, for we know we were assisted by spiritual forces which had hitherto remained unnoticed. In the consummation of these powers of the Spirit our sorrow must be turned into joy, a joy which no man can take from us. We were nearest failure when we were most confident in our own powers and skill. When we put our trust in the things which transcend this world's ordering we were most truly ourselves, and rose to the heights of our manhood. Our chief regret is that we were not more confident in the assurance of that Presence which stays ever in the souls of those who welcome it. Divine succour was ready to our hand if only we had claimed it. The review of the past condemns our want of faith, while it proclaims the constancy of God.

Such a retrospect calls us to boldness. It bids us make fresh adventures in the things of the Spirit. With this interpretation of the past we are not afraid to face the future, though the next step before us may be into a darkness more dense than any we have faced before. These are not days when we can accept the worldling's maxim: "Dona prestantis rapae lucus horae." It is precisely in these harsh times that we are finding ourselves, and most truly learn that the noblest tasks of life always have their measure of sternness. There may be as much to regret in the future as in the past, much that can only be faced in penitence. But remorse, the implicit creed of the guilty, will never be the lot of those who have lived in the light of the invisible. A retrospect without regret is the treasure of those who have walked in the light of the Most High.

as licensed preachers. If the idea seems new and strange to anyone here I would ask you not to put it aside as foolish on that account, but to think it over solemnly, prayerfully. Remember that when the son of God took our human nature He had no earthly father, but He was born of a woman. Surely that has consequences which we have not yet recognised. There is much truth and solemn warning in those lines which Tennyson puts in the mouth of the dying King Arthur as he lies in the barge before setting out on his last journey to the island valley of Avilion: "The old order changeth, yielding place to new, And God fits Himself in many ways, Last one good custom should corrupt the world."

To be continued at foot of next Column.

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SHANGHAI, HAIKONG, HONGKONG, SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LIANG-HOW" On 9th Mar., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, HAIKONG, HONGKONG, SWATOW and BANGKOK	"YINGCHOW" On 10th Mar., 10 A.M.
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YOKOHAMA ...	AKI MARU ... 12,500 tons. SAT. 20th April 11 A.M.	

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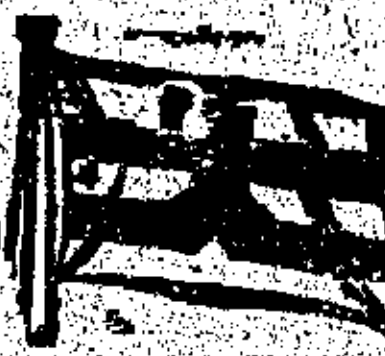
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FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.
"AFRICA MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 20th Mar., at 3 P.M.
"CANADA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 28th Mar., at 3 P.M.
"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 25th Apr., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

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FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

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"AMAKURA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 10th Mar., at 10 A.M.
"JOSEPH MARU" ... MONDAY, 11th Mar., at 9 A.M.
"ROSHU MARU" ... TUESDAY, 14th Mar., at 8 A.M.
"KAJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 17th Mar., at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

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